

John Major, left, leading Albert Reynolds, center, and the Irisb foreign minister, Dick Spring, back into No. 10 Downing Street after their joint declaration Wednesday.

Aspin to Step Down as Defense Secretary

By Paul F. Horvitz

ound Heruld Tribune WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton announced Wednesday that Secretary of De-tense Les Aspin would resign from his cabinet post at the Pentagon, effective Jan. 20.

It was not immediately clear why Mr. Aspin quit. Mr. Clinton cited "personal reasons." that Mr. Aspin had asked to go and that he

recent months for his handling of U.S. military policy in Somalia, especially after 18 U.S. sol-diers were killed in Mogadishu, Mr. Aspin later acknowledged that he had rejected a request from the U.S. commander in Somalia to send more armored vehicles, which might have has-tened the rescue of the Americans during a

Aspin had come under increasing criticism in

He had also been criticized anonymously for ad agreed.

A former congressment from Wisconsin, Mr. view of U.S. foreign policy criticism that was

also focused on Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser. Mr. Aspin has had a serious heart ailment for

some years, but his doctors had said in recent months that he could continue to perform his

Mr. Clinton said he hoped Mr. Aspin would serve his government in some other capacity, but no specific role was mentioned.

No successor was named Wednesday.

"I have been working continually for over 20 ears to help build a strong American military. It's time for me to take a break and to undertake a new kind of work, so I have asked the president to relieve me of this duty as secretary of defense as of Jan. 20. I know that while Bill Clinton is our commander in chief, our country will continue to grow in all of its strengths, our men and women in uniform will always be honored, and we will be true to our best values as a people."

Accord Raises Hope For Peace in Ulster

Purpose of British-Irish Declaration Is to Draw the IRA Into Direct Talks

By John Darnton

LONDON - After two years of diplomacy and weeks of intensive negotiations, Britain and Ireland agreed Wednesday on a declaration of general principles designed to bring about peace talks on Northern ireland.

The document did not represent a departure from long-beld positions, and it reaffirmed a commitment that Northern Ireland could remain a part of the United Kingdom for as long as most of its people want to.

But it was drawn up to show a new flexibility in the bope of luring the Irish Republican Army, the guerrilla organization lighting to expel Britain from Ulster and unite that north-ern province with the Irish Republic, to the bargaining table.

An official at No. 10 Downing Street, the residence of Prime Minister John Major, said that the most hopeful scenario went like this: The IRA publicly proclaims an end to violence, three months pass without serious incidents. exploratory talks are beld with Sinn Fein, the IRA's pobucal arm, to set up negotiations and then real negotiations begin, involving all the interested parties.

The official said the British government's links" to the IRA were still open.

Though the positions were reiterations, the language was in some cases a bit more forthight than before, But in general, the document obviously was drafted to thread a delicate course between being assertive and bland assertive enough to calm the fears or satisfy the demands of one side and bland enough not to whip up the passions of the other.

The next step is up to the IRA. Mr. Major declared. If the organization renounces violence for good, he pledged, then the British government is prepared to start "preliminary exploratory dialogue" with the Sinn Fein within three months.

Although the agreement Wednesday was seen as a significant event - it provides an overall framework for talks from the two countries embroiled in the 25-year-old conflict -- it does not commit the parties who are doing the

actual fighting: the Protestant Loyalists, who want to remain part of the United Kingdom, and the Catholic Nationalists, who want to join with the Republic.

By nightfall, there had been no definitive reaction from Sinn Fein or the IRA. A ranking official of Sinn Fein, Mitchel McLaughlin, was quoted by Britain's Press Association as saving that "the general reaction among many nationalists is one of disappointment" but that the

party would study the declaration in depth.

"This is an historic opportunity for peace," said Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland, standing shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Major outside No. 10 Downing Street, "We hope that everyone will grasp it.

Mr. Major said the declaration "embodies our common view that it is now possible to end violence for good in Northern Ireland." Momentum for peace in Northern Ireland

bas gathered in recent months, parily as a response to the example of negotiations in other seemingly intractable conflicts, such as the Middle East and South Africa, and partly as a result of events suggesting a new openness to dialogue on the part of the IRA.

For months beginning in April, the head of

Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams, had been holding secret talks with a leading Northern trish Catholic politician, John Hume, head of the Social Democratic Labor Party, And since February, it emerged only three weeks ago, the British government bad engaged in secret contacts with the organization,

For Mr. Major, whose popularity has fol-lowed the downward curve of Britain's recession, a breakthrough on Northern Ireland would bring a considerable political dividend. aside from the personal satisfaction of ending a conflict that has claimed over 3,100 lives and drained the British spirit.

Basically, the seven-page declaration, consisting of 12 sections, reaffirms positions taken previously by the two governments, most nota-bly in the 1985 Anglo-Trish Agreement that committed them to work together to try to end the sectarian violence between the Protestant majority of 950,000 and the Catholic minority

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GATT Deal: 'More Trade, Jobs and Growth'

GENEVA - With the tap of a gavel, Peter Sutherland, the director-general of GATT. formally approved the world's most ambitious trade agreement on Wednesday - the Urn-

guay Round Final Act. The treaty, which took seven years to negotiate, will bring "more trade, more jobs and larger income growth for all," Mr. Sutherland told delegates from 117 nations at a special session of the General Agreement on Tariffs

The trade accord sims to help the global fair-trade rules and a forum to settle trade economy through an average 33 percent reduction in tariffs and the opening of new markets for an array of products and services. The accord is to take effect on Jan. 1, 1995.

may not be able to change their own laws in time for that deadline.

It also creates a World Trade Organization to go beyond GATT and act as an enforcer of

Negotiations that began in obscurity ended as a pivotal event. • Developing countries estimate that they could lose \$1.5 billion a year. . Articles on Page ?

quarrels.

In Washington, President Bill Clinton said the agreement coments the United States' "position of leadership in the new global econo-

He said the pact "meets the test of a good community officials responded with a multi-million-dollar package of aid to try to counter any damage to the industry. accord" because it would create jobs and in-come by fostering a boom in exports. He acknowledged that it "did not accomplish everything we wanted" but said that overall. "I believe this new GATT is good for America.

The negotiations ended less than 12 hours ahead of a deadline set by the U.S. Congress for giving the resulting agreement "fast-track," or amendment-free, consideration when it takes up the agreement in the spring. As the clock ticked away, European Com-

munity foreign ministers overcame Portugal's objections to lower textile-import barriers to give the agreement their unanimous backing. Portugal had threatened to veto the agree-

ment because of fears it would burt that nation's already ailing textile industry. European

The EC ministers also agreed to make it easier for the Community to impose sanctions against countries accused of dumping, or sell-ing exports for less than their production

The chief U.S. delegate to GATT. John Schmidt, said the Final Act would bring "real bope of better lives throughout the world" by promoting more open trade and general prosperity. But the pact is not as broad as was originally hoped.

It excludes the so-called audiovisual sector meaning films and television programs -See GATT, Page 7

Reformers in Russia Gain Ground, and Composure By Serge Schmemann the cumbersome counting apparatus they did

New York Times Service

MOSCOW -- The initial wave of panic over Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky's strong showing in the Sunday election abased on Wednesday as tallies of independent candidates reportedly showed that reformers would still form the largest single bloc in the new parliament.

"The Liberal Democratic Party is celebrating victory prematurely," a senior aide to President Boris N. Yeltsin, Nikolai Medvedev, was quoted by the Interfax news agency as saving about the ultranationalist party of Mr. Zhirin-ovsky, which won a stunning 24 percent in the party-list voting for the new parliament.

The major pro-government bloc. Russia's Choice, was a distant second in that tally with 14.5 percent, followed by the Communists with 14 percent. That raised fears in Russia and abroad that a bloc denounced by its opponents as "fascist" would be the largest in the new Federal Assembly.

But under Russia's election system, only balf the 450 seats in the lower house, the State Duma, are filled from party lists. The other 225 deputies are elected independently, and with

not figure in the initial talies

Interfax said the Kremlin's tallies indicated that combining their party list and "single mandate" candidates. Russia's Choice would have about 94 of the 450 seats, and Mr. Zhirinovsky 78. The agency did not say how many votes or

Zhirinovsky's inflammatory rhethoric has stirred unease in Germany. • Clinton vows support for continued democratic reform. Articles on Page 2

districts remained to be counted, or who its

The count still amounted to a dramatic showing by a politician only recently dismissed as a bombastic nationalist and clown. But it also confirmed that the huge protest vote encoun-tered in the party lists did not extend to individ-ual candidates, who would be better known in their districts.

Other reform groupings, with Grigory Yav-linsky's Yabolko bloc at the top, looked to take 61 seats, giving reformers a total of 155 seats if See RUSSIA, Page 7

12 Are Killed in Algeria In Anti-Foreigner Attack

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ALGIERS - Armed attackers have knifed

to death 12 Croatians and Bosnians in the worst single attack on foreigners in Algeria since Muslim militants began singling them out. Security services, quoted by the official news agency APS, said Wednesday that the killings

took place late Tuesday night at Tamezguida, near Blida, a village 60 kilometers (38 miles) southwest of Algiers. No one immediately took responsibility. A Croatian diplomat said: "They were all

together in one room when around 50 people in army uniform came. They were taken out two by two and slaughtered by knife." base camp for a construction project that they

The diplomat said 22 workers were in the

which at least 1,700 Algerians have been killed.
Hydro-Electra, which has worked on engineering projects in Algeria for several years,
was building dams in the region around the

were carrying out nearby. Two workers there

were wounded, one senously: the other eight

A total of 23 foreigners have now died in recent months in Algeria, which has been shak-

en by political violence for two years during

were not harmed.

The remaining Hydro-Electra workers are expected to leave Algeria shortly, and the Croatian Foreign Ministry is likely to evacuate some of the around 80 Croatians in Algeria, a diplomat said.

Foreigners were warned they had become a direct target of Islamic fundamentalists after the abduction of three French nationals who were subsequently released.

A radical group known as the Armed Islamic Group issued an ultimatum in a message on

Oct. 31, giving foreigners a month in which to leave the country. Several countries, including the United States and Germany, have out embassy staff,

while others, including Belgium. Britain and the Netherlands, have warned citizens to avoid traveling to Algeria.

France, with the largest number of foreigners

in its former colony, is continuing to cut employees and has warned orivate citizens to be

Other victims of killings attributed to Islamic fundamentalists include three Frenchmen.

three Russians, three Latin Americans, a Spaniard and a Briton. Last week, the Armed Islamic Group, which set the deadline, gave the Paris daily Le Monde a statement saying it had killed four foreigners — a Spaniard, a Russian, a Frenchman and a

Briton - in the first eight days of December.

Euphoria Won't Pass It: **Congress Sees 18 Months**

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - It may face fewer ob-Agreement did in Congress, but the GATT agreement could take at least 18 months to be ratified.

President Bill Clinton was optimistic at a spur-of-the moment press conference on Wednesday, saying that the agreement would foster an American export boom and "coments our position of leadership in the new global economy. Senior American lawmakers said that the

opposition to the General Agreement on Tar-iffs and Trade accord in Congress was much more balkanized than was the anti-NAFTA boom, with no clear enemy to focus upon and no man-on-horseback like Ross Perot so far to lead the charge.

But opposition groups are just beginning to coalesce to fight the accord.

Angela Ledford, acting director of the Citizens Trade Campaign, a public interest lobby

representing consumer and environmental in-terests, said: "It appears the administration has thrown down the gatmilet for another battle over trade."

Her organization opposes GATT on the ground that it gives away too much American sovereignty over its workers and farmers while elevating "the ability of international corporations to rule over us."

Asked if he thought that it would have as much trouble getting approved by Congress as NAFTA, Mr. Clinton responded categori-But the lawmakers cautioned that Congress

would nevertheless probably require about 18 months to ratify the treaty into law.

They said that it would take that long to rewrite the different American trade laws required by the treaty, to hold hearings on its contents in both the House and Senate and to decide how to raise the roughly \$10 billion in

lost tariffs that would result from the treaty. Given the legislative calendar and the 1994 See CLINTON, Page 7



France's success in the trade negotiations stands to benefit Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, who waved to deputies as he prepared to address the Assembly. Page 7.

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Kiosk

Patten Moves On Election Bill

Governor Chris Patten of Hong Kong sent his package of election reform measent ms package of election retorm mea-sures to the colony's legislature on Wednesday, and Beijing responded angri-ly by referring to the move as "sabotage."

China's reaction, and apparently a split among Mr. Patten's supporters in the Hong Kong legislature, raised concerns that Beijing might retaliate by setting up its own shadow government in Hong Kong before the scheduled turnover of the colony in 1997. (Page 9)

Dirty Dancing: Japan 'OLs' Take It Off

By Teresa Watanabe Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO - By day, Kumiko Takanishi wears white gloves, a prim bat and a placid expression as she bows and announces the floors in a singsong voice operating elevators for a major department store.

But don't be fooled by this 19-year-old's porcelain doll demeanor.

Inside, she is seething, thinking: Arrogant customers. Boring job. Dirty old men. What time is it? Gotta break loose! And so she does — by stripping out of her proper uniform and doming a rose-colored lingerie set, a see-through blouse and gold-lame heels. Then she uncorks her stress at a local discothèque by dancing with

Under pulsating strobe lights in the dimly bt club, she joins dozens of other OLs—"office ladies"—who transform themselves into nighttime vamps. They shake and sway atop a stage in G-strings and feathers. silver studs and strategically placed swatches of fur and fake leopard

Young men in business suits watch, mesmerized. Whatever social

order exists in the workplace, here at the Ronde Club in Tokyo's Akasaka party town, women reign supreme.

Traditionally, Japanese women covered themselves in kimono from neck to toe, their curves squeezed flat with tightly bound layers of fabric. But Miss Takanishi and thousands of other young women have literally thrown off the hinds in a dirty dancing boom that has startled Japan and provoked wildly divergent debate.

Is it women's liberation or exploitation? A passing fad or a fundamental challenge to traditional social mores? Does the exhibitionism represent a daring new self-expression in this conformist society? Or is it merely follow-the-leader as mindless slaves embrace the latesi media boom? The debate is as sharp as the controversy that initially surround-

says she would never strip and dance.

ed Madonna — the ultimate feminist or a trivial boy toy? "I think it's an embarrassment to Japan," said Yuko Ito, 26, an administrative assistant who relieves her stress through shopping and

But, said Misao Kawaii. 67, a woman who ventured to Juliana's

See DANCING, Page 2

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service BERLIN - Chancellor Helmut Kohl sought to reassure Germany on Wednesday in the aftermath of ultranationalist electoral gains in Russia, but nuclear threats and other inflammatory statements from Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky have stirred a deep sense of

Mr. Zhirinovsky, the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, which placed first in Russia's legislative elections on Sunday, also has close ties to the extreme rightist German People's Union. While attending the party's annual conference in Bavaria two months ago, he reportedly advocated a German-Russian military alliance reminiscent of the pact forged between Hitler and Stalin in 1939. German press accounts also quote Mr. Zhirinovsky as proposing to divide up Poland, the Baltics and Ukraine.

"The Oder-Neisse Treary isn't the last word," he is quoted as saying, referring to the post-World War II pact that set the boundary between Germany and Poland.

Mr. Kohl, in a front-page article written for the

and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin

of Israel had to scrap Monday's deadline for putting into effect self-rule in Jericho and the Gaza Strip,

Mr. Arafat seemed sanguine when

asked about the possibilities of re-

solving the dispute despite growing

violence in the occupied territories

and mounting criticism of his role by many of his own supporters.

: Having agreed to a 10-day post-

ponement after their meeting on Sunday in Cairo. Mr. Arafat said

that he hoped he and Mr. Rabin

would "overcome all the problems which have arisen" when they meet

again, probably next week, "It will

Middle East," he said.

of Russia. While acknowledging the need to "carefully observe developments" in Russia, he counseled patience and urged Germans to remember "that this is the first free parliamentary election" after 76 years of "Communist dictatorship."

Other officials and foreign policy analysts, however, expressed dismay at the election results. While most endorse Mr. Kohl's watch-and-wait attitude, some have suggested that Germany should re-evaluate planned defense cutbacks, aid dishursements to Russia and even the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear forces.

German and U.S. government sources said Bonn was unlikely to make any policy moves until Mr. Kohl is briefed later this week by Vice President Al Gore, who is in Russia, and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, who flies to Moscow this weekend. "The Russians really got the attention of the German political class with this," a Western diplomat said

Wednesday. There are a considerable oumber of long Despite approval of a new constitution by Russian

mass circulation newspaper Bild, pledged continued support for the reforms of President Boris N. Yeltsin released Tuesday found that 77 percent of Germans surveyed had negative feelings about the election results while only 7 percent felt positive.

"We're trying not to panic," a Foreign Ministry official said. "We're watching how this develops. Zhirinovsky is not in a position at this point to carry through on any of his utterances."

Those "utterances" include a warning during a recent interview with German radio not to interfere in Russia's internal affairs or risk nuclear catastrophe. "If a German looks at Russia the wrong way when I'm in the Kremlin, you Germans will pay for all that we Russians have built up in Germany," Mr. Zhirin-

ovsky threatened. Justice Minister Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarren-berger warned that Mr. Zhirinovsky's success would monvate rightist radicals in Germany.

"We have to recognize that there's a pretty extensive international network among these groups," she said.
A senior German Foreign Ministry official said
Wednesday, "Nobody's happy here. But I think it

would be disastrous to change the course now. That would really play into Zhirinovsky's hands. We mustn't give the nationalists any excuse to say the West is either turning away from Russia or ganging up on Russia."

"He's such a wild guy," the official added. "I don't think we feel especially threatened. But what's more worrying is that he professes a sympathy for the wrong. sort of Germans.

Angelika Volle, a security expert with the German Society for Foreign Affairs, said the developments "gave most people a shiver" and may cause rethinking about the timing and extent of reductions in the German military budget.

"Anything that's connected with extremism ought to be taken very seriously," she said.

A conservative member of parliament, Bruno Zierer, told Bild, "We need the nuclear umbrella of the United States. The Americans must again station their intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Germany, so that the balance of power is re-established.

No Change In Policy, Clinton **Declares**

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton vowed Wednesday to continue U.S. support for demo-cratic reform in Russia, saying he saw no evidence that the process had been sidetracked and cautioning against an overreaction to election returns.

White House officials described Sunday's voting in Russia as a solidification of democratic institutions and said no reassessment of U.S. policy would take place.

They said that the surprisingly strong showing by an ultranation-alist party would translate into far less power in the Russian parlia-ment than initial reports may have indicated. Reformers and independents will predominate, they predicted, followed by Commi and agrarian groups and finally the

U.S. officials said Mr. Clinton transmitted a letter on Tnesday to President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, strongly reaffirming U.S. support, and that Mr. Yeltsin had responded by underscoring his own intention to press forward with reformist economic and political polpart of the political realist, ac-

knowledging that he still aspired to a unified Palestinian state some Mr. Clinton sought to calm fears of a strategic upheaval in U.S.-Rusday, but admitting that "love can-not be one-sided." sian relations, and by extension in Europe's relations with Russia, when he said at a news conference: "It is important at this moment not to overreact."

Mr. Clinton said he was "con-cerned by some of the comments" of the ultranationalist leader, Viadimir V. Zhirinovsky, whom he did not specifically name. But he said he saw no indication that Russian voters were embracing all that Mr. Zhirinovsky favors. His electoral gains, Mr. Clinton said, resulted from a "protest vote" by people who feel that they are in economic

He said the United States should redouble its effort to support democratic change in Russia.

"Because I don't know that there will be any change in Russian poli-cy, I don't see any basis for a change in our policy at this time," Mr. Clinton said. "On the other hand, it's something that we'll have to watch and work with."

In a meeting in Moscow with Vice President Al Gore, Mr. Yeltsin gave "very clear assurances" that Russian foreign policy would remain on its current reform track. a U.S. official told journalists in

Nevertheless, they said, U.S. diplomats have been in close touch since Sunday's voting with leaders of the Baltic nations, the Ukraine and other former Soviet republics to make certain that current policies remain intact.

ized the parliamentary election re-turns as incomplete and inconclusive. But they said that the pattern so far indicated that Mr. Zhirinovsky and his Liberal Democratie Party, while taking a surprisingly strong lead in returns, would not gain a substantial bloc of seats in the new parliament, largely because of rules apportioning seats.

In Moscow, Mr. Gore called statements by Mr. Zhirinovsky on the use of nuclear weapons and the expansion of Russian borders as

Referring to the rhetoric of the ultranationalist, the president said at his news conference: "Am I concerned about that? Yes, I am. Do I think that this means there'll be a big new dangerous direction in Russian policy? I don't think there's any evidence to support

Later, White House aides made the case in even stronger terms.

"I think it's quite clear," said one, "that we're going to continue very strongly, privately and public-ly, support for Russian reform, and that means a continuation of American economic assistance."

"We have a certain faith," he said, "that reform is going to con-tinue" and that it is "the destiny of the Russian people at this point in

their history." Said another official: "The fact that the constitution was approved is a very significant fact. It provides what the Russian people and the Russian political system has lacked over the last two years, and that is

some structure, some rules of the

WORLD BRIEFS

London to Start Nuclear Fuel Plant

LONDON (NYT) -- Britain approved on Wednesday the start-up of a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, despite U.S. concern that the project might undermine efforts to balt the spread of nuclear weapons.

The plant, completed early this year, will reprocess used fuel from

nuclear power generators around the world, and has already accepted shipments of the spent fuel from Japan. It is expected to produce as much as seven tons a year of phatonium, the primary material in a nuclear bomb, adding to a worldwide phatonium stockpile estimated by Green-

peace, the environmental group, at 150 tonis.

Along with a smaller operation in France, the British plant, in Sellafield, in northwestern England, is one of only two in the world designed to reprocess nuclear fuel for nonmilitary purposes. Plutonium and uranium generated by the reprocessing are intended to be used by nuclear power plants, although there is currently a glut of the materials available on world markets and little new demand.

Ex-Aide Disputes Thatcher on Iraq

LONDON (WP) — A maverick former government minister has sharply contradicted assertions by Margaret Thatcher and others that they did all they could to block arms-related sales to Traq in the late 1980s — sales that helped Iraq build strength for its invasion of Kuwait.

Alan Clark, who served under Mrs. Thatcher in both the trade and defense departments, told an official inquiry this week that guidelines

governing commerce with Iraq were deliberately made so vague that officials had almost complete latitude in approving arms-related sales by Mr. Clark said he believed Mrs. Thatcher, then prime minister, was informed in 1988 when the guidelines were changed to make them even more "liberal." Mrs. Thatcher testified last week that she was never told

Pan Am Sues Libya for \$300 Million

EDINBURGH (AP) - Pan American World Airways is suing Libya for \$300 million for the bombing of Flight 103, which killed 270 people at Lockerbie, Scotland, Dec. 21, 1988, a Scottish newspaper reported The newspaper, The Scotsman, said the airline, which is in liquidation

but still exists to clear up outstanding basiness, had filed suit in Edinburgh against Libya, Libyan Arab Airlines and the two Libyan men

accused of participating in the bombing.

Flight 103 blew up over Scotland on Dec. 21, 1988, killing all 259 on board and 11 people in the town of Lockerbie.

Did Miss Mussolini Fudge on Exam?

ROME (AP) — Alessandra Mussolini said she would see her lawyer Wednesday following published reports that a prosecutor is seeking her indictment for allegedly paying university clerks to falsely certify that she had taken two exams, in moral philosophy and Roman history.

"I have no other comment," said the 30-year granddaughter of Benito Mussolini. The former actress, a neofascist deputy in Parliament, lost a bid to become mayor of Naples in an election Dec. 5.

Published reports said Miss Mussolini was mong 264 students at the University of Morne in 1922 who were suspected of naving up to I million

University of Rome in 1982 who were suspected of paying up to I million lire (nearly \$600) for certification that they took exams they never did.

No Reconciliation Meeting for Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Renters) - Prime Minister Robert Malval canceled plans on Wednesday to hold a national reconciliation conference, saying, "I have not received the support I expected."

He had tentatively scheduled the meeting, to bring together all social and political factions in Haiti, for Dec. 16, although many observers said

it would take at least a few more days to organize.

Mr. Malval had tendered his resignation as of Wednesday, but agreed to stay on as a provisional prime minister until Mr. Aristide names a new one and gets ratification from a parliament that is frequently obstructive to the president's aims.

h Helsel

For the Record

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien of Canada on Wednesday appointed his nephew, Raymond Christien, as ambassador to the United States. He also recalled General John de Chastelain to assume duties as chief of defense staff to replace Admiral John Anderson.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Sweden Airport Union Cancels Strike

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) - Sweden's transport workers' union called & off a one-day strike by airport ground employees scheduled for Monday after the union and employers agreed late Tuesday to a contract on wages and working conditions.

A 24-hour stoppage Monday had worsened when employers retaliated by locking out those workers not already on strike. It halted more than 600 flights and cost Scandinavian Airlines System 15 million kronor (\$1.8)

Budapest is to replace about 400 diesel buses with vehicles run on natural gas to rid the capital of heavy pollution, officials said Tuesday. The project will take two years and cost about 600 million forints (\$6 million). The cost is to be saved in four years by the the difference in price between natural gas and diesel oil, officials said. (AFP)

Flower sellers on Barcelona's Rambias will go on strike for a day Monday to protest plans to replace their stands with knocks costing up to 7 million pesetas (\$54,000). The city wants to improve the image of the boulevard by replacing stalls with booths made of glass. (Renters) Athens has owners began an indefinite strike Wednesday to protest the

Socialist government's decision to re-nationalize the Athens bus company. The stoppage stranded hundreds of thousands of commuters. (AP) Indonesia's Sempati Airlines is to expand services next year to reach 11 foreign cities in Asia and Australia, it said Tuesday. The carrier serves Singapore, Penang and Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia, Taipei, and Perthy-Australia. After expansion, it also would serve 27 Indonesian cities, the airline's president, Hasan M. Soedjono, said in Jakarta. (AP)

es remain intact. Senior U.S. officials character- DANCING: The Rage in Japan

Tokyo, the city's most famous spot for dirty dancing to get a peek: "It's wonderful. My, the young women's legs today are so pretty and well shaped! So different from our generation. I was really impressed." eration. I was really impressed.".
Juliana's, a British-based compa-

ny, set the stage for the fad when it opened a cavernous disco in Tokyo two years ago, broke all attendance records and quickly became the talk of the town. Although its main claim to fame

was as a place where young women went to dance in revealing clothes, the club sparked other pop culture trends: the heavy beat of techno funk; the feather fan as modern dance accessory, and a twicemonthly television show sponsored by Coca-Cola Co., featuring interviews and performances of bands.

Now the phenomenon bas spread throughout Japan, inviting copycat dance clubs from Nagoya to Kyoto to compete to outdo their Tokyo rival in shock value. Some clubs offer "lingeric nights" or "Iback nights," as G-strings are called here; weekly tabloids feature racy photos of dancers in pasties,

and some report a few cases of frenzied women baring all. In a peak this summer, 50,000 skimpily clad women packed into the Tokyo Dome from all over the

nation for an orgy of dancing, waving feather fans and boas. Most OLs have to wear terrible

uniforms all day and make copies - PAUL F. HORVITZ chance to wear sexy clothes and say other people were missing.

to men. Tin a good-looking woman, and now you're looking at But if the dance boom reflects a

revenge of the OLs against subservient roles, others say it is no more than a laseivious beauty contest reflecting primal competition among women. Some psychologists label it a method of "self-confirmation" in a time of rapid social change, while others say it is the pathetic outcome of bad parenting.
Either way, only a small minority

of women have the nerve or inclination to partake.

Analysts say the fact that such dancing even exists marks a measure of growing tolerance for divergent expression, and underscores Japanese society's state of flux, as old mores and modern influences struggle to find equilibrium.

"To suppress your desires is a traditional more, but nowadays it's perfectly fine to directly project your sexuality," said Nobue Naka-mura, a psychologist.

The reason, she said is that Iapan's long-standing identification with broad communal values, where self-restraint is necessary, is shifting toward more narrow and individualist concerns.

Scores Die in Cairo Disaster

CAIRO (AFP) - At least 70 people were feared dead in a rockshide that engulfed a poor district of and serve tea," said Ken Lyle, Juli-ana's manager in Tokyo. "This is ecs said Wednesday that 34 bodies their 15 minutes of fame, the had been found and that 30 to 40



An Israeli soldier moving a Palestinian deportee to one side for a check Wednesday as the last of the exiles to Lebanon returned home.

be a new era, a new page in the and peacemaker. Whisked around the capital in a Jaguar limousine with Palestinian flags fluttering from its fenders, he has been dog-Since arriving in London on Tuesday, Mr. Arafat has been accorded the status of a head of state. ged at every turn by a rumpled and has elearly reveled in his new army of press photographers who status as international statesman

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chase him around as if he were a member of the royal family.

In separate meetings over the last two days, the PLO leader has been applauded by members of Parliament, received by the leadership of Britain's Jewish groups and attended private meetings with the head of the British church, the

On Wednesday night, before flyen him to France and the Nether-lands, he met with Margaret Palestinian autonomy around Jeri-Thatcher, the former prime minis-

fat's trip to London, in part, as "a remedy to heal historical wounds," a reference to Britain's role in the formation of the state of Israel. Some Palestinians have long held Lordon, as the former colonial authority in the region, responsible

create a Jewish homeland in Pales-

Archhishop of Canterbury, and Prime Minister John Major.

The PLO had described Mr. Ara-

Not only did Arthur Balfour, a former British foreign secretary, make the original commitment to

tine, but many Palestinians say Britain was responsible for allowing large-scale Jewish immigration to the region after World War I.

In visiting Britain and the Continent, Mr. Arafat has been looking to affirm political and economic ing to Dublin, the last stop on a European tour that has already tak-

> cho and the Gaza Strip. The first deadline for an Israeli troop withdrawal from the two areas was missed on Monday after the two sides were unable to negotiate the boundaries of Palestinian self-rule in Jericho, and to resolve the question of who would control border crossings. The two leaders were also unable to agree on "secu-

tlers living in Gaza.

Asked about those old wounds, Mr. Arafat replied: "We cannot be hostages to the past. We have to look to a future, a brighter future."

He also brushed off questions about growing criticism among supporters who accuse him of being autocratic. Instead, he said, such criticism reflected the demo-

cratic vitality of the Palestinian ■ Palestinian Attacker Dies An Israeli soldier shot and killed soldier with an ax in the the Gaza

Strip on Wednesday, military sources told Reuters. The incident occurred just north of the Jabalya refugee district on the day that the last of 400 Palestinians expelled by Israel to Lebanon

last year returned. Israeli troops wounded 10 Palestinians in the Gaza Strip on for sowing the seeds of the conflict. Tity arrangements" for Jewish set- Wednesday, Palestinian sources said. Witnesses said four were shot At a news conference on in a carrushing one of the wounded Wednesday, Mr. Arafal played the to a hospital in Gaza City.

Neo-Nazis Reported Using Computer Net

BONN — German neo-Nazis have used a national computer network to trade bomb-making tips, propaganda and the names of leftist foes, according to a computer measure.

"With the Thule network, German right-wingers are according to a computer measure."

and "Resistance." while "Thule" means the top of the tailed yet to emerge.

"With the Thule network, German right-wingers The German monthly Chip said that its research had uncovered eight so-called electronic mailboxes—computer lines set up for individuals to exchange messages—linked in a rational far right natural.

The German monthly Chip said that its research had uncovered eight so-called electronic mailboxes—issued ahead of publication of its January issue.

The police have previously said that neo-Nazis are

messages — linked in a national far-right network.

The mailbox systems have names like "Wolf-Box" the magazine's description was one of the most de-

Serbs Intervene to Support Rebel Muslims

SARAJEVO. Bosnia-Herzegovina — Serbian artillery opened fire on the Muslim-led Bosnian Army to support rebel Muslims who have broken away from The Sarajevo government, a United Nations spokes-man said on Wednesday.

He said the shelling had been going on for three days as Serbian gunners supported the Muslims of the Bihac pocket in northwest Bosnia, led by a food tycoon. Fikret Abdic, in fighting against government The last 24 hours has seen fierce lighting between Abdie forces and the Bosnian 5th Corps, according to Major Idesbald Van Biesebroeck, a spokesman for the UN Protection Force in Sarajevo.

Fighting has flared in the last few weeks in the Bihac pocket, which is surrounded by rebel Serbs — both Bosnian Serbs and Serbs who have declared their own republie in Croatia.

In Sarajevo, under a Serhian siege for 20 months, a general alert was called for the second day running after shelling on Tuesday killed II civilians and

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Electric Cars Are Put To Test in French Port A major French experiment in the use of electric cars begins this

week in the port city of La Ro-

Electric cars have been around for years, but what La Rochelle is doing different is making itself user-friendly. Under an agreement involving the city, the French electricity authority EDF and the automaker PSA, 50 bettery-powered Citroens and Peugeots will be rented to private users for 900 to 1,000 francs (\$150 to \$170) a month, includ-

ing insurance, maintenance and rental of cadmium-nickel batteries, reports the weekly Le Point. Participants with their own garages need only plug into a re-charger overnight; this will allow them to drive 75 to 100 kilometers (45 to 60 miles), on 9 francs of electricity.

More than half of young Germans believe the country needs a "strong hand" to lead it, according 10 a new survey. The poll -1.045 youths aged 14 to 24 were queried for the North Rhine-Westphalia government found that I youth in 10 had a far-rightist world view, and that 6 to 8 percent saw violence as a legitimate means to achieve personal goals. On the other hand, 71 percent of girls and 61 percent of boys feared a further rise in rightist extremism.

is religion good for your health? Well, yes and no. Re-searchers at Rotterdam's Erasmus University studied 134 Benedictine and Trappist monks. They confirmed earlier findings that people who lead absternious lives because of religious discipline do live longer - but according to the new study, they may not live better. The Dutch monks studied - their average age was 63 - suffered less from heart disease and chronic bronchitis than other Dutch of similar age and education. But they were more likely to complain of migraines, arthritis, rheumatism and sinusitis. The Times of London says this brings to mind the joke. "If you give up smoking, drinking and sex, you don't live longer, it just seems longer."

Brian Knowlton

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it's Clinton Over Dole or Kemp, a Poll Shows

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton would win re-election today against either Bob Dole, the Senate minority leader, or Jack Kemp, the former housing secretary, or in a three-way contest with either of those Republicans and Ross Perot, according to a new poll. The survey of 1,000 voters also showed that the president's job-approval rating had climbed 10 points since August, to 57 percent. By contrast, Mr. Perot, the talkative independent, was in eclipse—down from 47 percent who said they had a favorable impression of

down from 47 percent who said they had a favorable impression of him in August to 33 percent in this survey, conducted Dec. 6-8 and made public on Wednesday. A full 55 percent said they had an unfavorable impression of him.

Voters in the survey overwhelmingly cited crime as the No. I problem in the United States. But despite anti-crime offensives by Mr. Clinton and congressional Republicans, the poll found that neither party had an edge on the issue so far.

The polling analysts, from the Republican Tarrance Group and

the Democratic firm of Mellman, Lazarus, Lake, called the rise in concern over crime almost unprecedented — up from the 5 percent who ranked it No. 1 in January to 33 percent this month.

The rise of concern about crime was accompanied by a drop from 46 percent in August to 30 percent this month - in those who named economic issues such as jobs or taxes as the country's top

Mr. Dole, who has worked with and against Mr. Clinton on economic and crime issues all year, is known to nearly all Americans, the poll found. If Mr. Clinton were pitted against Mr. Dole in a presidential race, the poll found the president would get 50 percent to Mr. Dole's 39 percent; 11 percent of voters said they were

Mr. Kemp, the former congressman, professional football quarterback and housing secretary under President Bush, would lose a matchup with Mr. Clinton by 49 percent to 37 percent, with 15 percent undecided. Mr. Clinton led the two Republicans even when Mr. Perot was added to the mix. (AP)

Packwood is Accused of Altering Diaries

WASHINGTON - United States Senate lawyers told a federal court that Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, had altered tapes of diaries under subpoena by the Senate ethics commit-

The lawyers urged the court to take immediate custody of all materials covered by the subpoema.

They also suggested that Mr. Packwood, who is already fighting

allegations of sexual misconduct, intimidation and possible criminal conduct in soliciting lobbyists for jobs for the woman who was his wife at the time could be accused of obstructing the ethics-committee

In papers filed in U.S. District Court, which is considering the ethics panel's suit for enforcement of the subpoena, the Senate legal counsel. Michael Davidson, quoted the woman who transcribed Mr. Packwood's diary tapes as saying in a sworn statement last week that he had altered some of the tapes.

Quote/Unquote

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee: "The gap between the people and the foreign-policy establishment is as wide and as deep as

The Pentagon Debut of Top U.S. Officer

By Barton Gellman Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - General John M. Shalikashvili, who maintained a low profile in his first two months as the top-ranking American military officer, has made a charming and occasionally steely debut in the Defense Department's press room with a tour of the national security horizon.

North Korea? If the regime there "were foolisb enough to attack" South Korea over disputes about Pyongyang's nuclear program, said General Shalikashvili, the new chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, be was "very, very confident" that allied forces could repel the invaders "far short of their reaching their war

objectives." tHe expressed only the "possibili-ty," though, that the allies could stop the initial thrust before it reached the South Korean capital, Seoul.;

Budget troubles? General Shalikashvili professed confidence that the Clinton administration tread: Budget Director Leon Pannettat would find "a solution" to the Pentagon's recently declared five-year funding shortfall of

The general added, in the unmistakable lan-guage of a graceful Washingtoo threat: "I think it's a brile premature for me to say what the dire consequences might be if we can't get together to solve the problem."

Russian elections? The Polish-born U.S.

Army general found an "awful lot to be satis-fied about" in the conduct of last weekend's free democratic vote. But he allowed himself a mild shot at the biggest winner, Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, who holds revanchist claims on America's 49th state. "I must be careful not to make any comments about someone who thinks that it's realistic to view Alaska returning to the fold," General Shalikashvili said. wearing just

the trace of an ironic smile. In all, it was a faultless performance Tuesday by the president's new senior military adviser. General Shalikashvili's public affairs officers had urged him to raise his profile in modest steps, projecting an image of quiet competence without making too much news on the controversies of the day. Mission accomplished.

Away From Politics

◆ About 17,500 American miners on strike in seven states beaded back to work after approving a five-year contract with some of the nation's biggest coal companies. About 65 percent of eligible miners voted in favor of the contract, which ended a seven-month walkout.

· Americans may be weary of efforts to stay healthy after years of exercising more and eating less. Indeed, evidence suggests that a steady decline in eigarette smoking over the last 25 years may be ending, with one study hinting that a resurgence may be under way. Surprisingly, those leading the change appear to include groups that have usually been at the forefront of enlightened attitudes on bealth adults in their 40s, people with college educations and those in housebolds with more than \$35,000 in annual income.

A former security guard convicted of strangling a theater director during a robberty in 1982, was executed by lethal injection on Wednes-day in Texas, officials said. Clifford Phillips, 59, expressed remorse for taking a burnan life in what he elaimed was "an unintentional

• Twelve policemen in Washington, D.C., were arrested for bribery and drug conspiracy in an undercover FBI operation in which an agent posed as a Miami narcotics dealer. The 12 officers protected cocaine shipments coming into the city by blocking searches by colleagues, according to an indictment resulting from the FBI's Operation Broken Faith. These officers were willing to join forces with the purveyors of this misery for the basest of reasons: to fatten their own wallets," said U.S. Attorney Erie Holder. • The Pentagon has decided to buy 40 C-17 military cargo jets from

McDonnell Douglas but will not go further with the purchase unless quality conditions are met, officials said Tuesday. Although the decision to maintain the troubled C-17 program is a lift for McDonnell, 40 planes would be only one-third of the 120 that the air force originally planned to buy for more than \$37 billion.

 A charge against Dr. Jack Kevorkian has been thrown out, and his lawyer bopes to have two others dropped, freeing the suicide advocate who on Wednesday entered the 16th day of a hunger strike in jail. A prosecutor, however, said he was about to seek charges against Dr. Kevorkian in a fourth death, that of a physician from Oak Brook. Illinois. Dr. Kevorkian was jailed Nov. 30 on charges of violating Dr. Jack Kevorkian, wrapped in a blanket, looking on from a Michigan's ban on assisted suicide.

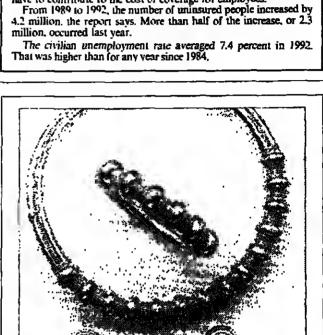
AP. NYT. AFP. Reuters

loan, federal officials have said.

totaling \$12,000 from Madison to |

the Clinton campaign's account at

the Bank of Cherry Valley.



Total of Uninsured

Soars to New High

WASHINGTON — The number of people in the United States without health insurance reached 38.9 million last year, up 2.3 million from 1991, new federal government data show. The increase

The Employee Benefit Research Institute, which tabulated the

data, said that "a major reason for the 1992 increase in the number of

uninsured is a decline in coverage among people working for small

But it also reported that 19 percent of the uninsured — 7.2 million people — were in families headed by those who work for businesses

The data show why there is a political clamor to overhaul the U.S.

President Bill Clinton wants to require employers to provide

The rise in the number of uninsured does not necessarily increase

health care system. They also suggest that the clamor will not abate until the number of uninsured people begins to decline.

coverage for their workers. His proposal has provoked vigorous

the cost of Mr. Clinton's plan for the government. But it probably

does increase the number of employers who would, for the first time,

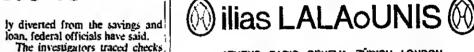
have to contribute to the cost of coverage for employees.

was greater than in the two previous years combined.

with 1,000 or more employees.

protests from owners of small businesses.

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New Details of a Failing Thrift's \$50,000 Favor to Clintons

wheelchair during his court hearing in Royal Oak, Michigan.

By Jeff Gerth and Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The owner of a failing Arkansas savings and loan association raised money for Governor Bill Clinton in 1985 to help relieve the Clinton Jamily of a \$50,000 personal debt, that the Clintons would otherwise have bad trouble repaying, documents show.

The disclosure that the money eovered a heavy private debt. rather than a less personally operous campaign obligation, shows that the savings and loan executive, James B. McDougal, performed a more valuable favor for Mr. Clinton than bas been previously

Federal investigators and congressional officials are looking into the costly collapse of Mr. Met. gal's savings and loan, and one aspert of the inquiries is whether his friendship with the governor influenced the state regulatory treatment be received.

The government took over the institution, Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, in 1989 at a cost to taxpayers of more than \$60 million. That was five years after federal regulators first found numerous violations at Madison and three years after they acted to remove y Mr. McDongal.

Three months before Mr. MeDougal helped Mr. Clinton cover his debt, the governor had appointed as the new state regulator charge of savings and loans a Little Rock lawyer who had previously represented Mr. McDougal's troubled institution.

By Peter B. Flint

NEW YORK - Myrna Loy. 88.

the urbane actress who personified

a liberated wife of intelligence and

wry good burner in movie comedies of the 1930s and 1940s, died in

surgery here Tuesday after a long

With a pert face, crinkly smile and velver voice, she became the

ideal marnal partner of the dapper

William Powell in the 1934 come-

dy-mystery "The Thin Man." They

Charles created by Dashiell Hammett in his novel. "The Thin Man."

Their breezy films, peppered with

outlandish class and characters,

were among the most enduring of Hollywood's larger-than-life come-

Eventually, the ideal wife be-

came the ideal mother in such suc-

Lives" (1946) and "Cheaper by the Dozen" (1950). Miss Lov then set-

tled into character roles in occa-

sional films and stage and televi-sion plays. In 1973 the made her

half-rentury marriage in a televi-

sion moste, "Summer Salstice."

sequels and seven other filt

dies of the era.

followed this hit with five popular

They were the Nick and Nora

point where federal officials removed Mr. McDougal, the new regulator took no significant action against Madison, even as she was moving vigorously against another failing institution with similar

House to respond to questions about Mr. McDougal, said the relathe savings and loan owner had been entirely proper.

But Mr. Lindsey said be was unable to answer specific questions about the \$50,000 loan or its repayment. As for the appointment of the regulator, Beverly Bassett Schaffer, he said, "The president felt she was a respected securities attorney and turned out to be a respected securities commission-

A federal investigation uncovered evidence some time ago that Mr. McDongal had diverted money from his institution to help repay debts left over from Mr. Clinton's 1984 re-election campaign.

But the newly discovered documents, and interviews with onetime political aides to Mr. Clinton, show for the first time that the campaisn's only debt was to Mr. Clinion, who had cor ributed \$50,000 to belp finance his own candidacy. Mr. Clinton borrowed the money from the tiny Bank of Cherry Val-ley, which was owned and run by a senior aide to the governor.

By borrowing the money and giving it to his campaign, Mr. Clinton was incurring a personal liabil-ity that his financial records sug-

In the next 18 months, up to the gest he barely could have met ton put himself at significant perwithout help. Just a few weeks after Mr.

McDougal raised the money for him, Madison Guaranty won ap-proval from Mrs. Schaffer, Mr. Clinton's new financial regulator, Bruce Lindsey, a senior presidential adviser chosen by the White served for a short time as one of Madison's lawyers.

In her legal work, the investigators say, she gained inside knowledge of some of Madison's wrongdoing. Yet when she became a regulator, she never told her subordinates that she had worked for Madison, present and former state officials say. And she continued to make decisions about the institution despite state ethics guidelines that, according to leading ethics experts, suggest she should have stepped aside.

Mrs. Schaffer, now a lawyer in Arkansas, denied in an interview that Madison had received preferential treatment and said her prodecessor in the post had allowed Madison to pursue risky invest-ments. She said Mr. Clinton had not intervened on behalf of Madison, adding of her own role: "I didn't try to protect anyone. And I

didn't try to hurt anyone." In 1984, as Mr. MeDougal faced questions from federal regulators. Mr. Clinton was gearing up for his re-election campaign for governor. By the fall of 1984, he had raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for the drive, and polls showed him

comfortably ahead. Still, in the final week, Mr. Clin- to Ms. Wright.

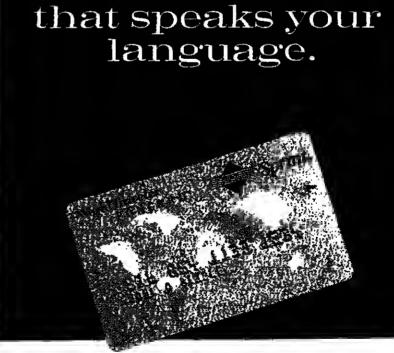
sonal financial risk to inject an ad- son's records in the wake of its ditional \$50,000 into the coffers, collapse found evidence that led He and his wife, Hillary, applied them to suspect that some of the campaign donations assembled by for a loan from the Bank of Cherry Mr. McDougal had been improper-Valley, a tiny institution in northeast Arkansas then run by W. Maurice Smith, who was also a senior aide to the governor.

Mr. Smith said that the loan had been unsecured, meaning that the Clintons had not been required to pledge any collateral and would repay the loan on the basis of their joint income. According to the Clintons' tax returns, their combined income in 1984 and 1985 was about \$100,000 a year.

Further, they had only modes personal assets. They did not own a home, and they bad substantial debts. Records released by the Clinton presidential campaign in 1992 show that in 1984, the couple owed more than \$75,000 in bank loans stemming from their investment in Whitewater Development an unsuccessful real estate comos ny that they owned jointly with Mr. McDougal and his wife.

In 1985, according to Mr McDougal and Betsey Wright, who had managed the campaign, Mr. Clinton asked Mr. MeDougal to take care of the debt still left over

"He asked me to knock out the deficit." Mr. MeDougal recalled. In the spring of 1985, Mr. McDougal held an early-evening fund-raising event at Madison's of fice in Little Rock, near the governor's mansion. There, he says, be delivered about \$35,000 in ebecks The card



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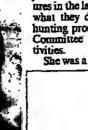
Broadway debut in a revival of Clare Boothe Luce's vitriolic come-"The Women." again as a shiewd mother. In 1981, Miss Loy and Henry Fonda were a graying couple pereepnively remansing about their



leal wife and the ideal mother. She was born Myrna Williams

on her father's cattle ranch near Helena, Montana After moving to Los Angeles and getting into the movies she was typecast in a long series as an exotic temptress, invariably Oriental and

often villamous. The most bizarre of these 60 or in which Miss Loy portrayed the sadistic daughter of the arch-villain Boris Karloff, and "Thirteen Women" in which, as a skulking Javanese half-caste, she plotted to do in 12 soronity sisters.



Myrna Loy, 88, Versatile Film Star, Dies

so oddities were two 1932 melodramas - "The Mask of Fu Manchu,"

A political liberal, Miss Loy Roosevelt's and of other leading joined with other Hollywood fig- Democrats' and regularly camures in the late 1940s in challenging what they deplored as the witchpaigned for the party's presidential hunting proceedings of the House Committee on Un-American Ac-

She was a close friend of Eleanor career.

Miss Loy won her only Oscar, an bonorary one, in 1991, more than six decades after she began her film



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Herald Eribune.

Free Trade Wins a Round

It looks as if GATT is ending the right way after all, in a victory for free trade reasonableness. The fact of victory will matter more than any complaint that the victory is incomplete. The GATT deal, last-minute protests permitting, is a long-delayed triumph for the belief in a rational world economic order. It can make the world more like a single place, and bring more prosperity to most of the world's people. Yet the sheer difficulty of achieving it. and the price that bas had to be paid, are a sharp warning not to think that the conver-

sion to free trade reasonableness is complete. Yes, this deal opens up prospects that seven years ago, when the negotiations began, were only gleams in the optimist's eve. The realm of internationally accepted free-trading rules. once confined largely to industrial products. has been greatly broadened. Agriculture bas been brought in. So have services. Tariffs on industrial goods will be cut by more than the negotiators had originally expected. Admit that all estimates of exactly how much extra wealth this will create are guesswork. Even so, most people in most countries are certainly going to be better off. Some will lose, and they must be looked after; but the arithmetic of gain and loss is hugely on the plus side.

Better still, the world will have avoided the political consequences of letting GATT fail. Without a deal, the idea of a global trading system would break up into economic conflict between competing regions and competing countries. This economic conflict would inevitably spill over into geopolitics. It would become much harder to bold the Atlantic alliance together; the Pacific would probably become the front line in a trade war. The

damage could be even deeper. A narrow na-tionalism in trade can easily become a narrow nationalism in things like immigration policy. An anti-GATT world would probably he a more right-wing world.

The closing stages of GATT have revealed just how strong the forces are that continue to resist the idea of openness. To preserve the world-as-it-is for their minority of farmers and filmmakers, the French have made the worldas-it-can-be more expens at than it need be for everybody else. The French are by no means the only culprits. The Americans have fought hard to preserve some of their special interests:

so have the Japanese; so have many others.

This has led the GATT people to do something that they will fater regret. Instead of standing on the proposition of free trade for all, they let the negotiations descend into a tangle of bargaining, each country trading one corner of its own favorite self-interest for a corner of somebody else's. When the next round of trade talks comes - and it will, for we are still a long way from fully free trade the opponents of an open world will remember this lesson in foot-dragging. That means that it will be even harder next time.

Like the elections in Russia, the imperfections of the impending GATT agreement are witness to the fact that the end of the Cold War was not the end of the world's troubles. The instinct for separateness, for seeing other people as adversaries, is still strong. A smoothly numming global machine of free market democracy is still a distant prospect. It will have to be struggled for again and again. It is important that the struggle be pursued.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Bad Choices, Bad Advice, and Now a Different Russia

W ASHINGTON—"Dear Mr. President, I strongly urge you to avoid a confron-tation with the Russian Congress." This was the advice that President Bons Yelisia re-

crived last spring from America's premier senior statesman, Richard Nixon.

Mr. Nixon did not give the advice out of a lack of belief in Mr. Yeltsin: on the contrary. he was an early Yeltsin supporter in the United States and played a major role in convincing the besitant Bush administration in 1991 that Mr. Yelisin rather than the U.S. darling at the time, Mikhail Gorbachev, was the man of the future in Russia.

Mr. Nixon's advice was based on a simple calculation. The combination of radical economic reform and retreat from empire was inflicting extraordinary pain on the Russian people. Under these conditions, Mr. Yelisin was better off avoiding a deeply polarizing crisis with the old Russian parliament, despite its well-known imperfections.

The Russian president decided to follow the very different advice of the Clinton administration. His chief of presidential administration, Sergei Filatov, has revealed that even before the Congress of People's Deputies was dissolved on Sept. 21, the Russian government was assured by Washington that the United States would approve "resolute measures" in disregard of the Russian constitution if necessary, to accelerate economic reforms. American policymakers left no doubt that U.S. support for Russia was contingent upon

Moscow's pursuit of "shock therapy" economic reforms and willingness to follow the U.S. lead on most foreign policy issues.

The Russians are obviously principally responsible for their own choices, but to the extent to which the Clinton administration

had an impact on their decision, that impact

By Dimitri Simes

The U.S. administration supported Mr. Yeltsin's confrontation instincts, bitterly dividing Russian society in the process. It put reducing Russia's inflation rate and cutting its hudget deficit above the maintenance of a modicum of social harmony and the constitutional separation of powers. And then it proceeded to twist Moscow's arm on a variety of peripheral, but for Russians highly symbolic, issues, forcing Russia to cancel a rocket tech-nology deal with India and to endorse new sanctions against Libya (sanctions that had

Washington should let the Russians decide for themselves which model of economic reform they can pursue without risk of social upheaval.

been carefully drafted to avoid hurting U.S. and European businesses but that largely ig-nored Russian interests).

Many outside analysts warned the Clinton administration that in a country such as Russia — in which there is no democratic tradi-tion, in which the majority of the population has already been badly burt by reforms and in which most citizens are in pain over the loss of empire, stability and power — forcing the Yeltsin government to walk in lockstep with Washington (Mr. Nixon's term) was a dangerous gamble, very likely to create an antireform, anti-Western backlash. That advice was rejected out of hand by an administration

anxious to showcase Russia as its greatest

foreign policy success.

The result of the administration's gamble on Russia is now on the record. Whatever the ultimate composition of the Federal Assembly, it is clear that the vast majority of the people — about 80 percent — rejected the policies of First Deputy Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar's Russia's Choice bloc. They rejected the policies of the most radical, most

pro-Western party — and the party supported so strongly by the Clinton administration.

Of course, President Yeltsin may try to treat the parliament as an irrelevant nuisance, relying on the powers of the extremely strong presidency established by the newly adopted constitution. And if the parliament rejects his candidate for prime minister three times, he will dissolve it as he dissolved the previous congress and order new elections.

There is, however, a danger that he would end up with a Federal Assembly even worse than this one. Should be try to dissolve the parliament again by decree, Vladimir Zhirinovsky's impressive vote count among mili-tary personnel raises the specter of civil war in a nuclear power. Mr. Yeltsin's new opponents are not likely to be as isolated, or as easy to

defeat, as defenders of the old congress. Not everything is lost. Relying on his far-reaching presidential power, Mr. Yeitsin, who has said will stay in office until the end of his term in 1996, will probably be able to create a narrow coalition in parliament in support of continuing reform and a foreign policy basically friendly to the United States. But for that to happen he will have to display atypical flexibility, adjust his course and modify his government at the expense of some particularly radical reformers. He may also have to work with the Communists, who may hold the balance of power in the Federal Assembly.

At best, the situation will not be pretty. But the alternative —renewed confrontation, further polarization and an increasing neolascist threat in Russia - is much worse.

A major reassessment of Bill Clinton's poli-cy toward Russia is in order. The administration should put an end to its People magazine-style, celebrity-driven obsession with Boris Yeltsin. As a Russian president committed to reform and partnership with the United States, Mr. Yelisin deserves communing American sup-port. But American interests necessitate the support of Russian democracy over support

for any particular individual.

More fundamentally, the Clinton administration should reverse its priorities in dealing with Russia. The administration should be-come more isoad-minded, letting the Russians decide for themselves which model of economic reform they can pursue without risk of social upheaval. It should also demonstrate a greater sensitivity to Russian interests and to Russian pride on high-profile but relatively unimpor-tant issues like the Indian rocket deal.

On the other hand, the administration must

recognize that celebrating the end of the Russian threat is premannre. To be prepared for any eventuality in Russia, the United States needs to maintain an adequate defense posture and a cohesive NATO.

ture and a cohesive NATO.

Mr. Zhimovsky's success should demonstrate that Central Emopeans have legitimate grounds to request NATO membership. Offering instead the ambiguous Partnership, for Peace formula, which offers no real security guarantees and puts Himgary. Poland and the Czech Republic in the same category with Russia is an offerer against company against an offerer against company against an offerer against company against the same category. Russia, is an offense against common sense.

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, He contrib-uted this comment to The Washington Post.

Delay on the Road to Peace

Encouragement Needed

The delay on the road to an Arab-Israeli peace is disappointing but surely not fatal. The two sides are looking truth in the face for the first time. Each feels that it has made immense unrequited concessions and sees difficulties that it can surmount only with the political belp of the other. But the other finds it politically

threatening to offer the requisite belp. Israelis are vulnerable to spasms of doubt triggered by incidents of terrorism. Even the peace camp begins to wobble. Yasser Arafat's increasingly evident shortcomings as the PLO's manager and leader add to Israeli misgivings and shrink the space for compromise available to Prime Minister Vitzhak Rabin, Still, if public opinion is souring. Mr. Rabin's parliamentary hold seems steady enough. He still speaks for peace - and from strength.

Palestinians read the Sept. 13 agreement not as the lawyerly, limiting text that the Israelis meant it to be but as an open nicket to the Palestine of their dreams. Hence the pressure on Mr. Arafat to deliver immediate bounties. and palpable Palestinian dismay at the slow start of implementation. For all of his disabilities, Mr. Arafat remains the single Palestinian capable of representing the mainstream. Unlike

Mr. Rabin, he speaks from national weakness, but he, too, speaks for peace. The issues on which the two sides are deadlocked look small next to the great issues refugees, settlers, borders, Jerusalem - meant to be left to later negotiation. But the question of, for instance, who will control Gaza-Jericho border checkpoints does go to serious matters of security, sovereignty and trustworthiness. By the Sept. 13 terms, the Israelis have the better case. In the Palestinian street, however, the text is far too restrictive, and the current of Palestine here and now is running strong. If Mr. Arafat is, in Charles de Gaulle's famous phrase, "too weak to bend." then Israel cannot afford

to enforce terms that undo him. Israelis and Palestinians alike need a special kind of support from their friends; not the usual patronage but encouragement - stern as well as sympathetic — to take hard decisions. There is no shortage of good ideas to bridge the gaps of negotiation. There is a shortage of political capacity, which must proceed from within. The two sides are being called on to address the kind of existential questions of the life and death of the nation that other countries rarely have to get to. They need respect for their common ordeal. There is no escape from it.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Some of the differences can be split, at though not necessarily down the middle. For example, the boundaries of Jericho could be drawn somewhere between the area that the PLO demands and the smaller figure that Israel insists on Border policing could remain under Israeli authority, as the September agreement spells out, while some Palestinian police could also he present as a symbol of increased selfrule. And Israel could be permitted to leave as many troops behind as it believes its security requires, while agreeing to use and deploy them in the least provocative ways.

It is not for America to impose details of a

compromise on the parties. After all, Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat found their way to the basic peace formula without significant U.S. help. Yet after doing so they eagerly rurned to Washington to solemnify their agreement with a public ceremony. That made the United States a kind of informal guarantor that both sides would follow through on their courageous pledges. The Clinton administration can honor that guarantor's role by publicly and emphatically urging that the agreement stay on track and, more or less, on time.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Caught in the Middle

straint to proposals for admitting Central European states to NATO, so as not to irritate Moscow and to cool its imperial aspirations. But the leader of the winning party in the Russian elections, Vladimir Zhirinovsky, has called for annexation of Polish territory. The West will have to define anew its approach to Russia and the European security system, Is dialogue possible with a state where parliamentary leaders call for the change of existing borders? The West can either continue to support Moscow, at the expense of the Central and East European states, or it can support the efforts of these states to become NATO members. Poland will not last long as a "buffer"

The West Has Helped to Arouse an Irresponsible Nationalism

PARIS — The time has come for Western governments to rethink their efforts to do good in Russia.
One result of those efforts is election Mr. Zhirinovsky's success is that he has revealed bow profound is the ordinary Russian's dismay and fear of a parliament of irresponsible naat what has been happening in that country and to the bves of Russians. For this the West bears a considnonalist majority - less menacing to Russia's neighbors perhaps than . to Russia's own ebaotic political so-

ciety and ravaged economy, but an international menace nonetheless.

The success of Vladimir Zhirinovsky's nationalist movement obviously has more complicated causes than simply what the West has done in Russia. Nonetheless, bad Western advice has crucially contributed to what has gone wrong with economic reform and has stoked the anti-Westernism that gave Mr. Zhirinovsky's followers a quarter of the vote in Sunday's national elections. His is

now the largest party in parliament. The sole positive comment that can be made about the debacle is that Mr. Zhirinovsky and his nationalists are not serious. Russians are not confronted with a party possessing a coherent doctrine and program, as with fascism in Italy after World War I or Nazism in the 1920s and '30s. Mr. Zhirinovsky is an opportunistic demagogue promising cheap vodka, a freeze on prices, a doubled living standard in six months, the deportation of all nonfrom Kussian soil, "paculcation" of Transcaucasia, and a new Greater Russia extended from the Baltic to the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

This is rubbish, and in six months it will be elear to the Russian voters that it is rubbish. The importance of

had not honored his commitments. "I

have fought more damn battles here

for more things than any president in

20 years with the possible exception

of Reagan's first budget and not got-ten one damn bit of credit from the

knee-jerk liberal press. I am damn sick and tired of it."

To the press, the outburst was the

grousing of a thin-skinned politician. But Mr. Clinton was right that the

press has been overly negative. His

presidency has been dogged from the

by nonpartisan sources have been un-

More than 60 percent of comments

start by hypercritical coverage.

By William Pfaff in a country lacking the institutions of civil society, could be turned into a market democracy by simply termi-nating the role of the state in the system. Without a planned and controlled program of gradual move-

erable responsibility. Its international institutions such as the IMF. its governments, bankers, academie economists and business people have insisted that Russia carry out a program of dismantling government, imposing economic austerity, deindustrializing the country in the guise of privatization, "liberalizing" a mar-ketplace that scarcely existed. The result is a crippled economy, afflicted by criminality, victimizing the weak and the poor while flaunting the rewards of parasitical profiteering. The West's recommendations were

far more radical than could have been applied in a Western country. Russia has, on Western counsel and as a condition of Western aid, been subjected to an irresponsible experiment, drafted by people with no per-sonal stake in the outcome. The vast majority of Russians bave

grown poorer as a result. Industrial production is only 60 percent of what it was three years ago. The British scholar Alex Nove writes that now the Brezinev era seems to Kussia a golden age." Inflation is 20 percent per month. The birthrate has fallen, and the death rate has increased, as social and medical services have fallen into dilapidation. The key error was to expect that a

functioning statist economic system,

favorable, according to a study by the Center for Media and Public Affairs.

And this reflects a long-term trend.

My own study of news reporting

from 1960 to 1990 confirms that the

portrayal of politicians has grown

more and more negative. In the 1960s, less than a third of the

American media's evaluative refer-

ences to political leaders were unfavorable. In the 1980s, nearly two-thirds were. Watergate and Vietnam

are viewed as the high point in critical

coverage of American leaders, but

they merely marked the beginning of

a steady rise in negative news.

Why the sourcess? Is it because, as

By Thomas E. Patterson

ment rather than an empirical one. It claimed that ending state intervention would produce a spontane-

mply to collans The advice the Russian leadership accepted made an ideological argu-

ment toward a new system, the old

system has in most sectors been made

ously generated market capitalism, with prosperity to follow. This was a case of what the late French political critic Raymond Aron called "de-lire logique" — logical delirium, the bumorless application of irrelevant theory to uncomprehended reality, a specialty of the second-rate mind. The other time Western governments have done, and continue to do,

struggle in personalized terms, making Mikhail Gorbachev, and now Boris Yeltsin, the objects of unqualified Western support and the vehicle of Western policy expectations. This has made Western policy hostage to the success of these individuals, while making them seem, to many of their compatriots, agents of a Western intervention that thus far has had destructive consequences. What has happened in Russia, and

what will happen, is ultimately the responsibility of the Russians. They made the revolution in 1917, and all that followed, and glasnost and the counterrevolution. Russia's leaders need not have taken the course they have since 1989, and could have rejected Western advice and aid. They chose what they understood to be the modern Westernizing course, and the result is a nationalist backlash that threatens to turn Russia away from the West and toward isolation, and

parhaps toward violence.

The danger is not Vladimir Zhirinovsky. It is that he has opened the
way for a serious nationalism, a truly anti-Western and pan-Slavic movement that would provide a contemporary articulation of forces that have dominated Russia at times in its past. As President Yeltsin's es said in the weeks lead! up to this election, Mr. Zhirinovsky merely a clown. But the clown leads a parade in which lions and tigers and elephants, freaks and monsters may in turn follow.

International Hexald Tribune O Los Angeles Times Syndicare. and s

Momentum Put at Kisk

Israel's prime minister. Yitzhak Rabin, and the Palestine Liberation Organization's chairman, Yasser Arafat, took brave risks this summer when they initialed a framework agreement on self-rule for Gaza and Jericho. Both understood that they had moved far ahead of public opinion on their respective sides. They gambled that a gathering momentum for peace would draw the doubters into the fold. Now the crucial momentum bas been put at risk. Israeli withdrawals from Gaza and Jericho that were supposed to begin on Monday had to be postponed when no agreement was reached on key details by Sunday night.

The issues in dispute — boundaries for Jericho, policing of the Jordanian and Egyptian borders and the number and duties of Israeli troops in the two initial self-rule areas — are sensitive enough to justify the 10-day delay first announced. But now it begins to look as if that delay could grow longer, pushing back the more important deadline in April for completing troop withdrawals. Both sides need to try harder to resolve their remaining differences, most of which concern numbers. not basic principles. Compromise will pose lesser risks than extended delay.

Israelis and Palestinians do not come to these talks on equal terms, Israel physically occupies the territories and will ant withdraw until it is confident that its minimum security needs are met. For Palestinians, physical and political control begins only when the Israelis withdraw. That makes the deadline a far bigger issue for the Palestinian side.

The PLO's legitimacy has never been ratified in elections, and its ability to control terrorists is in doubt. Mr. Rabin has a democratic mandate and reliable military and police forces at his command. Israeli wariness about handing over power to an untested authority is understandable. Yet in reaching agreement with the PLO last summer, Israel acknowledged its own interest in having a legitimate negotiating partner. And it recognized that violence in the territories cannot be contained by military means alone. Both sides have acquired a stake in each other's problems, and a strong incentive to compromise on issues in dispute.

International Herald Tribune

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JOHN VINOCUR, Escrative Editor & Gio President

SYRACUSE. New York — In his interview with Rolling Stone, Bill Clinton exploded at the claim that he

Other Comment

Up to now, the West bas reacted with rebetween NATO and a new imperial Russia.

- Zycie Warszawy (Warsaw).

The Energy People Have Lied Enough WASHINGTON—In any competition for champion liar of the U.S. government, the Energy De-

partment, maker and guardian of the bomb, would be the easy winner.
Its mistruths and deceptions ex-

tend over a prodigious span of misdeeds, dating to the department's early postwar incarnation as the Atomic Energy Commission. These sins include nuclear contamination of large tracts of the landscape, denied by the commission and later by the Energy Department until denial was no longer possible. Cleanup costs are certain to exceed \$100 billion; the health effects are a grave concern.

Among health experts, confidence in the department's integrity has long been fow — so low that, when the Bush administration endorsed a nuclear cleanup, monitoring of the re-sults was assigned to the Department of Health and Human Services.

Recently, the Energy Department revealed that radiation experiments had been carried out shortly after World War II on unwitting troops to assess battlefield effects of nuclear weapons. It has also confessed to conducting 294 secret nuclear tests over the past 35 years, a colossal deception. And it owns up to potentially disas-trous conditions in its storage of immense quantities of poisonous waste from nuclear-weapons production, another menace that it long denied.

Many of the revelations were decreed by Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary, who says the department must "come clean." Her commitment merits applause. But it should be noted that 20 years ago, her predecessor at what was then the Atomic Energy Commission, Dixy Lee Ray, took of-

fice with a similarly ringing commit-ment to truthfulness that ultimately

The nuclear establishment has been steeped in secrecy throughout its existence. As creator of the ulti-mate weapon, it worked behind fenced-off areas in remote regions, becoming accustomed to conducting its business out of public view. Even Congress, customarily intro-

came to nought

sive, refrained from looking closely into the nuclear weapons industry. Secrecy and falsehood

were institutionalized during the war, to conceal the work that produced the atom bomb.

Scientists who raised questions about radiation hazards and nuclear safety were the subject of smears by the old commission and its kept experts. Shielded from public scrutiny and criticism, lying responses came easily.

The Pentagon and the State Department are neither amateurish nor restrained in deviating from truthfulness. But their lying tends to be situational, aroused by and focused on particular problems. At the Energy Department a legacy of lying as nor-mal conduct dates to World War II, when secrecy and falsebood were institutionalized to conceal the work that produced the first atom bombs.

President Clinton implies, the na-tion's leaders are not liberal enough

to suit the press's taste? Doubtful. Liberal politicians bave not escaped

the press's wrath. Research shows

that the media routinely criticize lib-

Some criticism is richly deserved,

but much is not. Take the press's

allegation that Mr. Chinton has not

kept his campaign promises. A few commitments have indeed fallen by

the wayside, including his pledge to

allow homosexuals into the military.

But he has fulfilled many commit-

ments: a tax increase on higher m-

comes, an end to the ban on abortion

erals and conservatives alike.

As the chief governmental patron of nonmilitary physics research, the department provided the bankroll for the ill-fated Superconducting Super Collider, the giant atom smasher whose construction was abruptly ter-minated by Congress, though \$2 billion had been spent on it.

In this matter, too, the Energy Department's penchant for deception came through, peeving enough legislators to sink the Collider. The department initially sold the venture to ongress with an estimated price of \$4.4 billion and assurances that Japan and Europe would pitch in for up to half the costs. As the costs began inexorably to rise, the department repeatedly assured Congress that the project was at last under right fiscal control and foreign money would

When the end came, cost estimates had risen to \$11 billion and neither Japan nor Europe had contributed anything. The department, however, showed no embarrassment over its colossal mismanagement of the project or the many deceptions it bad inflicted on Congress and the public. Instead, it grieved aloud about the failure of politics to share the joys of

scientific discovery. Standard behavior for the Energy Department. But it is time to dismember this slippery relic of the Cold War and replace it with an organization that recognizes the essence of both science and public service: commitment to truthful-

ness, even when it haves Daniel S. Greenberg.

Clinton Is Right About Negative Press Coverage of Government counseling in family planning clinics, a health-care reform initiative, a family-leave program, banking reform, the North American Free Trade Agreement, a college-loan program, the Bra-

dy bill, a youth training program. Contrary to what journalists say, politicians tend to keep their promises. Exhaustive studies have reached the same conclusion: victorious presidential candidates try to fulfill nearly all of their campaign promises and do fulfill most of them.

If before Watergate and Vietnam political manipulation was sometimes a topic, it is now almost a journalistic maxim: politicians do not merely lie on occasion, they are proverbial liars. The nature of news fosters this fiction.
Once it is bonored, a commitment

quickly loses its newsworthiness. When a promise is broken, its news value often increases. Although Mr. Clinton retracted his promise to open America's shores to the Haitian boat people nearly a year ago, the issue is still alive.

The rise in negative news can also be traced to a basic change in the style of reporting. In the '60s, the vast majority of stories were descriptive. They focused on events, describing in neutral terms what had happened. Today the great majority of stories are interpretive; they tell why:

journalist's influence on the message. The reporter selects the interpretive theme, which drives the story. The major themes include the assertion that politicians are motivated almost solely by naked self-interest. Some negativity is a good thing. But when criticism is synonymous with being "against" the politician, and negativity overwhelms the posi-

The interpretive style increases the

tive aspects of politics, the news beand its leaders.
Negativity has damaged the press's credibility. Recause the press finds fault with everything, the public dis-counts much of what it says.

In Times Mirror polls at the end of 1988 and 1992 campaigns, the public gave the media the lowest rating of any source - below that of the candidates, talk shows, debates, even televised ads and political consultants.

Rather than distrissing Mr. Clinton's complaint, the press should take a closer look at what it has become: a negative force that is losing the confidence of the public it seeks to serve.

The writer, a professor of political science at Syracuse University, is author of "Out of Order," about the media's role in selecting presidents. He contributed this comment to The

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Debating Jonah NEW YORK - In his address be-

fore the Young Men's Hebrew Asso-ciation at Carnegie Hall Dr. Briggs averred that biblical criticism was "silting the rubbish" in the Bible. "In the case of Jonah, after a desperate contest, the anti-critics will eventually come over to the position of the critics, that Jonah is an inspired work of the imagination, a beautiful religious story, and so escape the storm of historical criticism in the safe harbor of the higher criticism." Naturally the new "heresy" has caused much scussion in the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Sample said: "I believe, as the Presbyterian Church teaches, that the 'Book of Jonah' is historically accurate in all its details."

1918: President Slain

LISBON - The President of the Portuguese Republic was assassinated yesterday [Dec. 14] at the railway station. The tragedy occurred on the

station platform. Senhor Sidonio Paes was chatting with a group of Ministers when a young man approached and fired almost point-blank at the President. A great uproar ensued and according to one report, the murderer was lynched by the infuriated people.

1943: Winter Offensive

LONDON — [From our New York

edition:) The Germans announced yesterday [Dec. 14] two powerful Russian drives launched in White Russia — possibly harbingers of an offensive toward the Baltic and a link with the Albes in the west. On those reports the Russians maintained silence — their customary procedure at the beginning of any drive. But Mos-cow radio, in a broadcast to the Red Army, made an ominous promise.

This winter will see a Soviet offensive on a larger scale than ever before. Winter is a most convenient time for Red Army operations, as the last two war winters have shown."

Boxed In, Gadhafi Again Consorts With Terror

WASHINGTON — A moment comes when a tyrant crosses a line of no return. In the grip of megalomania, he is incapable of making rational calcu-lations of cost and gain. He strikes out in fury and in lear, intent on destroying even if it means that destruction will visit him in turn.

Saddam Hussein crossed that line in the spring of 1990, but the outside world paid little heed until he invaded Kuwait that summer. Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, now has crossed that line. The international community should not repeat the misrake it made with the Iraqi president.

On Sunday, Colonel Gadhafi invited the two most

notorious Palestinian terrorists, Ahmed Jebril and Abu Nidal, to visit Tripoli, perhaps to set up headquarters there. The Libyan leader told a cheering crowd in the town of Azizia that the invitations were meant to defy the United Nations.

Colonel Gadhafi has shown that he no longer values the cloak of silence or acquiescence for his evil that he had sought in purchase or extort. He is on the attack, pushing his long confrontation with the West back to the breaking point.

For months, Egyptian diplomats fearful of the damage that Colonel Gadhafi could do to their country and European oil executives and Washington lawyers en-amored of the lucre that Colonel Gadhafi could send their way have spoken of his new "moderation" and have urged the international community to treat him with reasonableness and patience.

He was, the lawyers submitted, about to change his spots on terrorism. He was, the Egyptians said, misunderstood and in any event a lesser evil than the Islamic fundamentalists who have declared war on the Egyptian regime. He was, the oil men claimed, a leader they could do business with, on favorable terms. By Jim Hoagland

Their pleas for patience lie in ruins now that he has renewed his public embrace of terrorism, in word and deed. He has responded with vitriol and menace to the mild economic sanctions placed on his regime by the United Nations Security Council.

The Security Council has demanded that he turn over for trial abroad two of his security aides, who are accused by the United States of carrying out the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 on Dec. 21, 1988. His refusal to do so triggered sanctions that restrict air travel to and from Libya and freeze Libya's oil revenues banked abroad.

Intelligence reports link Ahmed Jebril and his Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command to the planning of the Pan Am massacre, which cost 270 lives. Although Mr. Jebril's exact role is not clear, Colonel Gadhaft's invitation strips away the pretense that the Libyan is interested in seeing

justice done in this case. As sinister as his invitation to the two managing partners of Terror Inc. is Colonel Gadhaft's suspected involvement in the kidnapping over the weekend in Cairo of Mansour Kikhiya, his former foreign minister who broke with him over terrorism to become a leading dissident - and a resident of the United States, due to become a U.S. citizen next year.

Mr. Kikhiya's associates tell me he had gone to Cairo reluctantly and only after receiving personal guarantees from senior Egyptian officials of safe passage. He was aware of the presence of Libyan secret police and of the Egyptian government's effort to shield Colonel Gadhafi from international punishment

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

hiya disappeared from his hotel room in Cairo. Left behind were the insulin and syringe that he needs every eight hours to treat his diabetes.

Politically sensitive visitors like Mr. Kikhiva are routinely kept under surveillance by Egypt's internal intelligence service. His disappearance raises the question of Egyptian complicity in or tolerance of a Libyan plot to climinate the Libyan exile movement. The movement has begun to worry Colonel Gadhafi, who brands the exiles as "stray dogs and dollar slaves."

Colonel Gadhafi stands at a crossroads similar to the one that Saddam confronted in the spring and summer of 1990. He responds with a similar lashing out at those. who would thwart him, even at the cost of embarrassing an Egyptian government that has defended him.
Libya is not broke or gravely weakened by a long
war, as Iraq was. But Colonel Gadhafi is boxed in and

embarrassed by sanctions. Sanctions show the Libvan population that he is not the omnipotent, respected sder he claims to be. Rather than sink into impotence, Saddam went to war. Colonel Gadhafi does not have the ground army

to do that. But he does have an army of international terrorists, including those who carried out his orders to bomb Pan Am 103 — five years ago this month, Abu Nidal has favored the Christian and Jewish year-end hobday seasons as moments for terrorist ontrages. His men shot up airports in Rome and

Vienna in December 1985. It is impossible to know if Colonel Gadhafi was simply reminding the world of his sinister capabilities, or foreshadowing new atrocities with his public welcome of terrorists. But he has warned the world that he must be watched and confronted anew after

East Europeans at the Door, Betrayed

By Marc Ballon

D RAGUE - A new Iron Curtain has descended on the nations of Eastern Europe. Stamped across it are the words "Made in the USA."

America prides itself on being a bastion of liberty and freedom. Yet it has stammed the door on thousands of Poles, Romanians and Bulgarians, who long simply to visit the nation that represented light during four decades of Communist darkness. Instead of heartily welcoming them,

America actively excludes them. This is ugly betrayal. East Europeans applying for tourist visas are routinely humiliated during interviews by American officials, who often accuse them of lying and planning to emigrate. The situation has grown so bad that the Czech Foreign Ministry recently complained to the U.S. Embassy in Prague.
Poles, Romanians and Bulgarians fare worse. Whereas

percent of Poles, 44 percent of Romanians and 28 percent of Bulgarians had their applications rejected. In effect, their chances of visiting the United States are little better now than when Soviet soldiers lived down the street.

The words "Application Received" are stamped by

American officials in the passports of rejected applicants. This brands them as suspect and makes it far more difficult to obtain visas to other Western countries. Under U.S. law,

land her late compatriot Franz Kafka called Amerika. At 14, she began square dancing. She was 16 in 1991, when I met her at M-Separate, one of

six square dance groups in Prague. I now dance with Lucie most Tuesdays

and occasional Thursdays.

She graduated from high school

with honors this spring, but more than a year ago she began sharing her aspi-rations with me. Should she do under-

graduate studies in journalism at

Charles University here? I counseled

against it. How about the Economics University? Her parents, both architects, wanted her to do something that

would help the economy. I shared my view that one more "dismal scientist"

could hardly solve the Czech Repub-

lic's dilemmas. But when Lucie sud-

denly announced that, in addition to

the Economics University, she planned in apply to the Pedagogical

Faculty to specialize in teaching math

in English, I realized how adrift my

poised young dance partner was.

So I told her about two aspects of

American life that I cherish: a liberal

arts education that allows you to put off

a choice of major until well into your

studies, and the notion of taking a year

crowns don't travel very far, I contacted

consular officers must view every applicant as a probable immigrant until the applicant proves otherwise. A person is

immigrant until the applicant proves otherwise. A person is thus considered guilty until proven innocent.

East Europeans had a right to expect more. Voice of America and Radio Free Europe brought them truth and gave them hope. American politicians during the Cold War fulminated against Communist tyranny and promised to help liberate them. Many East Europeans shared Ronald Reagan's vision of America as "the shining city on a hill" and the former Soviet Union as the "evil empire."

America can still redeem itself. By adding the countries

America can still redeem itself. By adding the countries of Eastern Europe to the 22 mostly West European nations currently exempt from tourist-visa requirements, the United States would be sending a powerful message: Welcome to the free world. It would also be fair. Americans no longer

need visas to travel in Eastern Europe, except Romania. If Congress opposed granting waivers it could at least amend the Immigration and Nationality Act so that visa only 7 percent of Czechs were denied visas last year, 60 applicants are viewed as possible rather than probable immigrants. This would discourage consular officers from mistreating them. After all that East Europeans have gone through, this is the least the United States can do.

The writer, a former reporter for the Los Angeles Daily News, is now with The Prague Post. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

PRAGUE—Lucie is young, enthusiastic and speaks phenomenal English. Growing up under communism, she fell in love with the faraway By Alan Levy a season of phony peace. by arguing against sanctions. But on Friday Mr. Kik-The Washington Post.

Steady as You Go

As world opinion tries to digest the sensational news of Russia's parliamen-tary elections, it is both timely and nrgent to caution against any overreaction, especially on the part of the political leadership in Washington, London, Paris and Bonn, And the same warning should be addressed to Warsaw. Prague, Budapest and other capi-tals of the newly "democratized" East

European nations. Without belittling the potential danger of ultranationalists destabilizing the still fragile reform process begun by President Boris Yeltsin, we simply cannot applaud Russia's first democratic parliamentary elections yet at the same time deplore the results. To do so would be negating the very principles of de-mocracy that the West is trying in "teach" the East.

The next few months will be crucial. The West's vision, guidance and patience will be put to an unprecedented test.

KARL H. PAGAC.

History and the Kennedys

Regarding "We Still Pay for the Errors of President Kennedy" (Opimon, Nov. 26): Thanks to Robert J. Samuelson for saying what many of us have felt for years about John F. Kennedy: At best, Amoutating History he was a mediocre president.

Please, no more annual group photos of Kennedy family members praying at the graveside. Please, no more press coverage of the drinking and drug esca-pades of the family. Enough is enough. Let us put that era behind us. History will deal with the facts in time.

RICHARD KIRKMAN. Unterägeri, Switzerland.

The Kashmir Quarrel

Regarding "The Issues in Kashmir' (Letters, Nov. 23) from T. K. Das:

Prior to the partition of India, the British, Hindu and Muslim leaders had agreed that contiguous Muslim majority areas would form part of Pakistan. Ac-cordingly, Kashmir should have been part of Pakistan, Not only was it contiguous, it had a larger percentage of Muslims than provinces like Punjah and Sind, Had Kashmir had a Muslim nawah

instead of a Hindu maharaja, Kashmir would quite naturally have been in Pakistan. However, as it transpired, the maharaja, contrary to the wishes of the valley's majority, and contrary to the principle of partition, signed an instrument of accession to India. Hence the ongoing struggle in Kashmir.

SHAHID SALAM. Sollentuna, Sweden.

Regarding "Amputating the American Memory" (Opinion, Nov. 27) by William Pfaff:

I am an African-American who prew up in California. In high school history class, our teacher had an impressive command of what washed up on our shores from England, Ireland, France or Portugal, I can recall, however, my soine sliding down to a position roughly paral-lel with the desk seat when Mr. B., who was not black, first blinked, looked blank and then responded that the only thing he knew about African-American

history was slavery.

I know, with the certifude of rote memory, what occurred in 1492, 1776 or 1865. In terms of African-American contributions to American history, my knowledge is scantier, acquired mostly via personal effort. My classmates of long ago would not have had the added (and prickly) motivation of race spur-ring them on to the historical overview of John Hope Franklin or the incandes cence of, say, James Baldwin.

Our visions of America must be large

LESLIE W. McBEE.

In his cynical treatise on Thanksgivine. William Pfaff accuses Americans of absent-mindedly celebrating a holiday that, by virtue of its "white, Protestant, European, patriarchal origins" is somehow unseemly, and possibly obsolete.

Perhaps Mr. Pfaff ate one too many turkey sandwiches this year, so he can be forgiven for a dyspeptic outlook. He has apparently missed out on the trend to revive a bit of the old American spirit, which has unfortunately been fading from memory as the country slides further into a netherworld of guns, shop-

ping mails and theme parks.
What better example of this encouraging trend than the elevation of Thanksgiving to an extended holiday in celebration of family and friends, and strangers too, rather than just thanks for a full plate?

It seems the perfect antidote to the isolationism of the Walkman era. Rather than amputating the American memory, why oot use Thanksgiving to revive it?

EMILY CARROW.

Mr. Pfaff replies: My remarks about Thanksgiving were ironical, not cynical, my intention being to defend Thanksgiv-ing, the one American holiday which has somehow until now escaped commercial-lization and the national impulse to turn everything to sentimental ends.

Lucie Was Not 'What the U.S. Wants'

California; they sacrificed enough frequent-flyer miles to give Lucie a plane ticket and a base from which to explore America. Relatives in Florida, New York and Massachusetts offered to host her, as did Czech emigres in Illinois and Colorado. Because she wanted to repay my nephew by baby-sitting and ferrying around his children, she studied for and received her driver's license in Prague. Lucie had a letter of invitation in

hand, financial guarantees in writing and a September plane ticket with a

MEANWHILE summer 1994 return booking when we had our first inkling of difficulty. The Czech boyfriend of a U.S. Consulate employee in Prague warned that, although the California coast is carpeted with East European an pair, young Czechs were now being turned away when they applied for independent tourist visas. Those who persisted often had a stamp put in their passports

that served as a warning to other con-suls and U.S. immigration officers. Despite the press releases boasting that 94 percent of Czech applicants were granted visas within bours, my source told me that this was largely for group-tour packages: "What the U.S. off between high school and college to explore the real world. Lucie leapt at the latter concept, and asked me to do what I could to make it happen for her. wants is concrete assurance that she won't take work away from an American or, God forbid, fall in love with the system or marry someone over there." Lucie's parents had put aside some money for her future, but they agreed that the future was now. Since Czech

Perplexed and unbelieving. I called a vice consul and, without giving Lucie's name, asked for an informal opinmy nephew and his wife in Palo Alto. ion. The response was emphatic: "She

sounds like just the kind of person we want in discourage from going ... And if she so much as baby-sits, she's in violation of the law."

It appeared that if Lucie enrolled at a nearby college and produced a Form I-20 certifying that she was carrying a full course load, the consulate could not refuse her a one-year student visa. But Lucie and my relatives agreed that even token studies would contravene the spirit of her year abroad.

We finally decided in try for a tour-ist visa anyway — for 90 days. Maybe Lucie could charm the consul on duty. My nephew softened his letter of intro-duction and paid \$25 to have the return date on her plane ticket moved up; once in the States, she could apply a visa extension and the ticket could be altered again for another \$25. Nothing helped. Lucie was refused point-blank and told not in return for at least a year. Too late to retrieve her slot

at the Pedagogical Faculty, she did gain admission to the Economics University. "Until I was fourteen and a half," she told me after the tears had dried, "I was told we couldn't go to America because our government wouldn't let us. Now I that all over Western Europe there's an Iron Curtain for East European refugees; I didn't know until now

that America had one, too." So I still have my square dance partner. If anything, I feel worse than Lucie does. I wanted her to sample the American way. I wound up coaching her to lie - just to seek, in vain, what I had told her was rightfully hers.

The writer is editor of The Prague Post. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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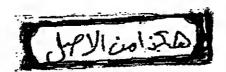
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Patten Acts on Elections, China Calls It 'Sabotage'

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — Governor Chris Patten sent a package of electoral reforms to the legislature on Wednesday, sparking an angry response from China and splitting Hong Kong's two biggest parties.

China reacted swiftly, accusing Britain of taking "another serious step toward confrontation" over the fate of its last major colony, three and a half years before it reverts to Chinese sovereignty.

A statement carried by the Xinhua press agency said Britain wanted to "deliberately create disorder." Analysts saw this as ominous language, given recent hints by China that it would retake Hong Kong ahead of the 1997 turnover if the colony was threatened by

The statement accused Britain of "sabotage," and of "intending to unilaterally end the bilateral talks" with China on democratic reform. But it stopped short of announcing an outright rupture.

As his proposals formally went before legislators. Mr. Patten struck a relaxed pose by feeding the birds at a Hong Kong aviary and saying be was still seeking

further negotiations with Beijing.
But he suffered a setback earlier Wednesday when the Liberals, the largest party in the Legislative Council, the colony's parliament, appeared to waver. Hav-ing said earlier that they backed the reforms, the Liberals said they would first canvass opinion among

their supporters.

This action by the Liberals, a pro-business party. reflects the concerns in financial circles that friction with China is bad for Hong Kong's economy

The Liberals were attacked by the United Democrats of Hong Kong, the leading pro-democracy party and the staunchest supporter of electoral reform.

"How can they change their standpoint on something as important as this?" asked Szeto Wah, a United Democratic legislator. "They are thinking only of their party.

But the Liberal Party chairman. Allen Lee, said, "I don't think the party itself can make a stand at the moment, if we want to hold the party together."

The Liberals' 15 seats, plus the United Democrats' 13 and Meeting Point's 4, had assured Mr. Pattern a 32sear majority in the 60-seat Legislative Council. A retreat by the Liberals could revive China's hopes

that the legislature will reject the reforms. The specter now confronting Hong Kong is that China will retaliate by speeding up the establishment of its own shadow government to undermine British colonial authority in its twilight years. China says it already has given up major ground by

agreeing to leave Hong Kong autonomous and capitalist for 50 years, and it refuses to accept a legislature elected under rules with which it does not agree. It sees the reforms as a British scheme to maintain a foothold in Hong Kong. Such a scheme "will go up in smoke" in 1997, the Beijing-controlled Hong Kong

newspaper Wen Wei Po said Wednesday. Michael Sze, secretary for constitutional affairs in the colonial government, introduced the electoral reform hill in the legislature, colling it "part of our efforts to establish an open and fair electoral system.

The bill abolishes appointed seats on municipal councils, lowers the voting age from 21 to 18, and most controversial to China - creates one-vote, onemember constituencies for elected legislative seats. As a sweetener to Beijing, it allows Hong Kong residents who belong to Chinese political congresses to run in the 1994 and 1995 municipal and legislative

elections, the last before the handover.



Chris Patten during a visit to a Hong Kong aviary on Wednesday.

Donors Tie Aid to Democracy

Strained Economies in West Reorient Criteria

PARIS - With the end of the Cold War crippling the ability of Third World dictators to play West against East, the major aid-giving industrialized nations agreed here this week to put respect for democratic principles high on their agenda in extending new

The impetus behind this new orientation is the recognition that strained economic conditions throughout the industrialized world are reducing taxpayer support and that such programs need to be seen producing results.

Achieving better results "is necessary for the recipi-

ents of our aid, but can also help to achieve a virtuous circle of stronger public support leading to larger aid budgets, or at least countering pressures to reduce them." Tim Lankester, head of Britain's Overseas Development Administration, told a two-day meeting of aid officials that ended here Tuesday.

The new guidelines, which are not binding are officially described as "principles and approaches"

and "areas for action" in providing official development assistance. This covers official grants and concessional loans, which this year are estimated to have totaled about 564 billion.

The aims were spelled out in a paper entitled "Ori-entations on Participatory Development and Good

It states: "There is a vital connection between open, democratic and accountable systems of governance and respect for human rights, and the ability to

achieve sustained economic and social development." Acknowledging that these links are neither simple nor uniform, the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said that "sustainable development requires a positive interaction between economic and political progress."

"This connection is so fundamental," it said, "that participatory development and good governance must be central concerns in the allocation and design of

South Asian Voting Season Passes in Comparative Calm

By Molly Moore Washington Past Service

NEW DELHI - The recently concluded election season in South Asia was momentous for what did not occur: no military takeovers, no major riots and only a handful of campaign-related shootings and ballot-box lootings.

Contrary to the predictions of politicians and pundits, Hindu reli-gious fanatics did not seize control of India, and Muslim extremists did not rise to power in Pakistan. Voters refused to be swayed by either religious passions or political

shenanigans.
While local newspaper columnists and political observers deplored the campaigns as among the dullest ever on the subcontinent, the elections of 1993 signaled a turning point in the maturation of

these two struggling democracies.
"It is a tribute to the Indian political system that the voter, when all is said and done, is far more perspicacious, clear-headed and definitive in his judgment than the politicians who hanker after his vote," wrote Aroon Purie, editor of India Today, a news magazine.

For once, the democratic process was allowed to work. International election observers declared Pakistan's state and national elections the most free and fair in recent history. Voters in some of India's most politically important states rejected the appeals of Hindu fundamentalists to overrule secular

Nowhere are voters more jaded . than in South Asia, where political - corruption is the norm and election. upheaval is routine.

in a recent survey asking voters to rank the professions according to their usefulness to society. Indians rated politicians just a notch above prostitutes.

To understand the voters' augst, one need only look at a few high-lights from the election season: • In Pakistan, rival political

leaders placed members of the Punjab state assembly under house arrest for several weeks in the Islam-abad Marriott Hotel, where they left thousands of dollars in unpaid bills and became the laughingstock of the nation.

 In India, officials in one state prohibited candidates from earry. ing weapons, in an effort to curtail the usual election-day violence; a candidate in a district race ordered. ened to cancel all elections in mid-

 In both countries, religious exwith emotional appeals to their loy-alties to Allah or Lord Ram.

most sacred mosque in the northern town of Ayodhya, touching off

of the mosque, had hoped its plat-form would propel it to greater

national power.
instead, the voters — mostly poor, lower caste and far more interested in day-to-day pocketbook issues than religious oratory — rejected the party, defeating its candidates in three of the four states it held at the time the mosque was

In the fourth state, the party is struggling to pull together a weak majority. Its only strong win came in the newly created state assembly for the national capital, New Delhi, where it capitalized on support

among urban voters. But Indian voters were not enamored of the party now in power, Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Congress (I) Party, usually his campaign workers to buy up all the spokesman of the poor, rural the available white banner cloth to and lower castes. Congress itself is prevent his opponent from posting in disarray, with Mr. Rao entan-campaign signs, and the country's, gled in allegations he accepted a chief election commissioner threat-suitease full of money as a bribe from one of India's most infamous

'In India's most populous state tremists tried to rile the masses. Uttar Pradesh, with a population equal to more than half of the Unit-ed States --- voters ushered a local One year ago, after radical Hin-socialist-leaning party into power, du nationalists demolished India's rejecting both major national par-

In Pakistan, the military has riots that killed more than 2,000 ruled under martial law for more people, many political leaders and than half of the country's history as ournalists predicted the collapse of an independent nation. But the India as a modern secular state. military was credited with ensuring The Bharatiya Janata Party, the this year's free elections, which led rightist Hindu nationalist opposit to the return of Benazir Bhutto as tion group whose thetoric and par- prime minister.

Hosokawa Wins Crucial Extension on Reform Bill

TOKYO -- Prime Minister Moribiro Hosokawa won valuable breathing space when his ruling coalition forced through a 45-day extension of parliament on Wednesday to keep alive hopes for enacting crucial political reforms.

Takako Doi, the speaker of the lower house, announced that the motion passed the chamber less than an hour before a midnight

Parliament also approved a 709 billion ven (\$6.5 billion) supplementary budget to help finance anti-recession measures that were announced in September.

- Mr. Hosokawa, beset by the issues of rice, recession and political

reforms, wanted the extra days so the session where the extension that he could push through his changes, which have been stalled for about a month.

When he came to power in August, Mr. Hosokawa promised to enact the reforms by the end of the year or take political responsibility. meaning that he would resign or call a special election.

The opposition Liberal Democratic Party and the Communists opposed the extension, arguing that Mr. Hosokawa should instead draft next year's budget by the end of the month to allay fears that there was nothing under way to stimulate the economy.

The Liberal Democrats, except

vote took place. That meant Mr. Hosokawa would face a prolonged Liberal Democratic boycott of debate on the reforms package starting Thursday.

The passage of the supplementary budget was likely to step up pressure on Mr. Hosokawa to announce more measures to stimulate the recession-plagued Japanese

The fiscal measure was needed to balance the government's overall budget for the 1993-94 year ending in March, which would now be increased to 75.25 trillion yen (\$690

Parliament will recess over the for a handful of rebels, boycotted. New Year, and a 45-day extension

until Jan. 29 would mean that busi- stem rampant political corruption. ness will be conducted for only about 30 days.

During the extension, Mr. Hosokawa must also take steps to placate farmers angry about Tuesday's decision to allow limited rice imports, which he described as necessary to save the Uruguay Round of global trade talks.

Without an extension or steps to carry the reform measures over to the next sitting, the bills, which have top priority in Mr. Hosokawa's anti-corruption government, would have died,

The last two Liberal Democranic governments resigned because they failed to act on the measures and

Mr. Hosokawa's fragile coalition has struggled for three months to

enact its reforms against stiff oppo-sition from a Liberal Democratic Party bent on avenging its July 1993 election defeat. Since that time the recession has

worsened, with each new economic indicator charting a steeper decline. Finally, the slumping economy began hurting Mr. Hosokawa's popularity after a three month public-opinion honeymoon. A poll by the daily Tokyo Shim-

bun on Wednesday showed that approval of government perfor-mance had fallen 12 percentage points since Oct. to 62 percent.

Bombs Could Fall. Koreans in Japan Warned

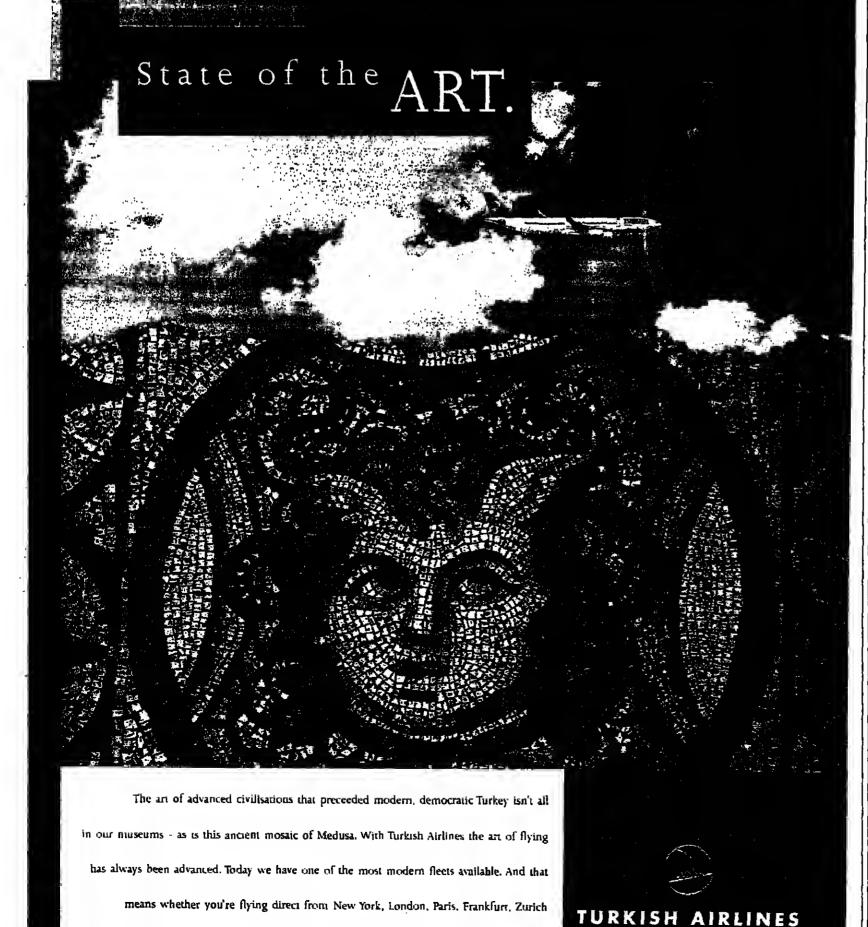
TOKYO - A huge flow of cash and high technology to North Korea from Kim II Sung's loyalists in Japan could result in nuclear bombs falling on them in a regional

predicted that the United States effort to seek a negotiated solution to the nuclear question would only help Pyongyang huy time to perfect said it might take two years," said Mr. Sato, director of the Modern Japanese experts believed size and weight reductions would be possible within six months to one year if

He said that United Nations ecotions would be effective only if

He has estimated in the past that pro-Pyongyang ethnic Koreans in Japan send some 60 billion yen economic survival and its suspected nuclear program.

The figure has led some American officials and members of Con-



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YEAR-END U.S. STOCK MARKET ROUND-UP

On January 10, 1994, the IHT will carry an 8-page editorial feature that sums up the past year's activities in the U.S. stock markets:

Among the topics to be covered are

- The Dow and other stock market measures surging to new records.
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For information about advertising in this editoral feature, clease contact Juanite Caspan in Paris at (83-1)-46 37 93 76

THE GATTACCORD / REALIGNING SAFETY

A Pivotal Trade Event: The Outlines of the Global Mall

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

GENEVA, Switzerland - For all its murkiness, the trade agreement struck here has traced important contours of the post-Cold War era. The negotiations that began seven years ago in moderate obscurity have ended as a pivotal event, engaging heads of state to discussions about rice and placing the likes of Steven Spielberg and Mario Vargas Llosa in heated debate about cultural values.

Most fundamentally, this unlikely transformation reflects the collapse of the Iron Curtain. In a world no longer defined by military and ideological conflict, what counts for politicians are economic success and the creation of jobs.

That is why President Bill Clinton and Chancellor Helmmt Kohl have been as involved to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks as their predeessors were in negotiations to station missiles in Western Enrope.

For arrists, the barricades are at a different place in a different ideological war, dividing those for and against a completely free market for their creations. That is why Hollywood and the Rive Gauche now talk

But if the discussions offered a vision of a planet without barriers enriched by freer trade and open to the invitations of an unfettered market, they came instead to reveal unease rather than enthusiastic

Although failure was averted by an outline agreement on Tuesday that will cut tariffs by about one-

By Peter Passell

New York Times Service Free trade means growth, free trade means growth,

free trade means growth. Just say it 50 more times and

North American Free Trade Agreement and are now

struggling to figure out what the General Agreement

on Tariffs and Trade has to do with the price of peas in

Peoria may be excused for skepticism about a link

It is one of the most widely held yet hardest to prove ideas in economics. In the end, the nearly universal

NEWS ANALYSIS

conviction that open trade drives global prosperity rests more on observation than on well-developed

"We all noticed that the countries doing well were

exporting like crazy," said Stanley Fischer, the former chief economist of the World Bank.

College instructors love to illustrate the British

economist David Ricardo's insight about the gains

from free trade with a story about President Woodrow.

Wilson, they say, could type faster than his secre-

tary. But it made sense to leave the White House

correspondence to others so he could concentrate on making the world safe for democracy and other high-

By this same rule of "comparative advantage," it made economic sense for Victorian England to break the political influence of its cosseted farmers by open-

ing its borders to wheat from Central Europe and

North America. That allowed entrepreneurs to focus

more capital and labor on manufacturing, where it

could (and did) make Britain the richest country on

These gains from economic specialization are still nothing to sneeze at. The World Bank estimates that in

1985 free trade in dairy foods would have lowered

average prices by two-thirds and doubled global.

All told, free trade in grain, meat, milk and sugar would have added \$40 billion to world income —

mostly by shifting production away from Western Europe and toward lower cost producers.

And the Organization for Economic Cooperation

and Development calculates that the combination of reduced tariffs and more generous import quotas

penciled into the new GATT accord would increase

world income by \$270 billion annually by the turn of

Big as these numbers are, though, they are modest compared with the total world output, which will probably exceed \$30 trillion a decade hence. And even

if one imagined free trade nirvana in which shirts sewn

in Jakarta could be sold as freely in Seattle as shirts

made in New York, the direct impact of the resulting

global specialization of production would not be

er-productivity endeavors.

Those who dutifully followed the debate over the

all doubts will melt away.

more often asserted than explained.

Divining GATT's Bottom Line

American's income.

Free Trade = Prosperity (or Vice Versa?)

third and extend trade rules to a host of new areas, including agriculture, what emerged from the 117-nation talks was a world suspicious of U.S. economic and cultural domination and reluctant to accept an invitation to the global mail.

حكذامن الأحل

While, to the end, nobody was prepared to countenance a collapse of the talks — tantamount to inviting political and economic dislocation within the Western

NEWS ANALYSIS

alliance and the emergence of regional economic blocs in the Americas, Asia and Europe — there was little evidence that nations felt sufficiently reassured by the demise of communism to embrace a global economic opening that would transcend narrow self-interest and

"The hope was that the GATT talks could be the centerpiece of a new era in which global institutions and opening would replace the old postwar alliances and provide a new sense of cohesion for the international system," said Robert D. Hormats, the vice chairman of Goldman, Sachs International. "But there was resistance to that. If the global economy is a elue, it's a weak one."

Thus, although agreement was reached to establish a new Multilateral Trade Organization to symbolize interest in orderly commerce, the effort to extend GATT rules to the more than \$1 trillion in annual worldwide trade in services had limited success.

Shipping was set aside, and the opening of markets to financial services such as banking and securities was

free trade would add about 1 percent to the average

Why, then, is Sebastian Edwards, a development

specialist of the University of California at Los Ange-

es, convinced that "free trade is the cornerstone to

modern economic systems"? Because it does not take

an econometrician to tell which way the winds of prosperity have been blowing.

In the 1890s, Argentina had roughly the same iocome per person as the United States and seemed to be

as well endowed with resources, both human and

physical. A century of protectionism, though, left

Argentina with hundreds of inefficient industries serv-

ing only local markets and a living standard roughly a

third as high as that of the colossus to the north.

Or compare the economies of Asia that stumbled

into the 1960s in more or less wretched condition.

Those that Iocused on the expansion of trade (Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand,

Malaysia) have done very well. Those that tried to

develop by pushing for self-sufficiency (India, Viet-nam, Burma, North Korea) have done very badly.

And those that came late to the open trade game but

In the end, such comparisons may be the only hard

vidence that economists have. But it has not stopped

them from speculation about the inner workings of the

The puckish explanation, suggests Paul Krugman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is that the

relationship is, in fact, specious, that cause has been

gravitate toward open trade. More specifically, the cultural values that seem to underpin growth — thrift,

rule of law, respect for property rights, fiscal discipline

- may also create political systems that are better at defending the interests of efficient, export-minded

producers against those of groups demanding a free

Certainly the view of the overwhelming majority of

careful to permit easy access to modern foreign equip-

What's more, openness to imports generally pays greater dividends than access to faster computers and

tougher plastics. It also offers the chance to "learn by

looking," suggests Edwards — "to be exposed to foreign ideas on a massive basis."

Israeli firms didn't know how to package or market what they sold. Now they've learned."

Trade is also a source of competition for would-be local monopolists, keeping prices down and disciplin-

ing the locals to reduce waste.

And it can have a critical impact on competition out in less obvious ways. "Without the Japanese to lead

the way on quality control and fit and finish," argues Robert Crandall of the Brookings Institution, it is

Mr. Fisher concurs: "Ten years ago, it was said that

Countries ready to grow may be more inclined to

are now big players (Indonesia, China) seem to be on

their way to a chicken in every wok.

machinery translating trade into growth.

confused with effect.

ment and materials.

Most significant, the world's, and particularly America's, booming trade to movies, music and other entertainment became a subject not for agreement hut for unresolved and vitriolic conflict between the United States and Europe.
"Services, totellectual property and investment

should have been the core of this round, because they are the core issues to the real world," said Alan Stoga, the managing director of Kissinger Associates. "In the end, these issues were put on the agenda, but not much

Even the appearance on the agenda of the movie question — part of the debate on trade in intellectual property - was enough to provoke an extraordinary European outcry, rooted in but not confined to

The target was Hollywood, portrayed as a marauder as mindless as the dinosaurs of "Jurassic Park," intent on devouring the vestiges of European culture.

It was "Dallas" versus Depardieu, culture as commerce versus culture as art — and the result was an impasse hailed by Jack Lang, the former culture minis-ter of France, as "a victory for art and artists over the commercialization of culture."

In Washington, Mr. Clinton said that he was "disappointed" that the audio-visual portions of the agreement remained unresolved, but that no one "thought it was worth hringing the whole thing down over."

But, at a deeper level, it was Europe against the most visible symbol of the spread of American culture and economic influence in a world that is no longer bipolar. And for several French iotellectuals and writples of GATT, really want to demolish national identi-ties in favor of a hlanker U.S.-dominated culture. That may sound like an extreme point of view nd there has been much relentless caricaturing of the

United States in Europe in recent weeks. But it has become clear that GATT does raise the delicate political question of how far national traditions and policies are prepared to cede to the economic globalization symbolized by universal haseball caps and universal screen dinosaurs.

For example, in opening its market to imported rice for the first time, Japan was taking more than a small trade step.

Rice cultivation is central to Japan's religion, culture and folklore and the bar on imports symbolized its sacredness. But to the end, Japan decided that access to markets outweighed these considerations. Europe, however, balked, preserving its quotas and subsidies that penalize U.S. films and limit the prospects in Europe of fast-expanding U.S. services like pay-per-view and cable channels.

As a result, the accord emerged as a two-headed beast. On the one hand, said John Lipsky, chief economist for Salomon Brothers, "This is far better than no agreement, an encouragement to economic growth and a vital statement that the world still believes in trade liberalization.

On the other hand, the limits of that liberalization have been shown. By standing up for what they see as their threatened culture. European governments effec-

France's Trump: U.S. Wanted Pact

To Win Its Demands, Paris Also Nurtured EC Solidarity

By Tom Buerkle ai Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Only three Minister Willy Claes of Belgium, which holds the EC presidency. months ago, European Community officials seemed backed into a desperate corner hy Wednesday's deadline for a global trade agreement, fearing that they faced both a deep rift between France and its EC partners and punishing trade retaliation by the United States.

But on deadline day, EC foreign ministers were in a celebratory mood here as they endorsed a new world trade agreement that ful-filled French demands on agriculture and movies, and reinforced cooperation between the 12 member states, particularly France and Germany

solve even the most difficult problems unanimously," said Foreign

Foreign Minister Alain Juppe said of France's campaign to win changes to a U.S.-EC agreement on farm export subsidies: "We have turned around in eight or nine months a position of total isola-

That turnaround rested on three essentials: France's skill at nurturing its special relationship with Germany and winning Bonn's support for its demands, the enduring appeal of European solidarity that averted a damaging split despite deep differences over trade policy, and a perception that the United States wanted a trade agreement more badly than Europe did.

The first two points were clearly established at a crucial meeting of EC foreign, farm and trade ministers on Sept. 20. France — by combining repeat-

ed public threats to veto a deal with intensive private diplomacy -- convinced its EC partners that it was prepared to provoke a European crisis if it did not obtain farm concessions from Washington.

France then rode herd on Sir Leon Brittan, the EC trade chief. calling a series of ministerial meetings and demanding clear progress reports from him on his talks with U.S. negonators. By December foreign ministers appeared to be in constant session, almost dictating the pace of the negotiations.

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In the final days, Sir Leon conducted a virtual around-the-clock shuttle diplomacy. He succeeded with German help in watering down France's demands. Paris settled on a "clarification" of the Blar House farm pact instead of a renegotiation, and agreed to pledge support for a "balanced" overall unde package.

France ensured continued German support by steadily stroking the personal relationship between Chancellor Heimui Kohl and President François Mitterrand, and by supporting Bonn's request to stave off cuts in EC payments to its farin-ers, officials and analysis said.

Germany proved loyal to the end when it dropped on Wednesday us longstanding opposition to a measure giving the EC Commission. the Community executive, greater power to impose unit-dumping duhes on unfairly priced imports.

That charge, which Bonn had treaty, cautioned the administra- it "did not accomplish everything 8,000 different areas - on average blocked for over a year, was France's last condition.

France's aggressive pursuit of its farm and film goals did have one clear cost. In return for U.S. concessions in those areas. Europe had to drop its demands for bigger cuts in U.S. textile pariffs. That was a key interest of Portugal.

dreds of thousands of good-paying The United States acknowledged that force by making concessions Second, the president said, "this on farm trade and movies. But agreement sharpens our competi-tive edge in areas of United States many observers of the talks say those concessions were almost inevitable once President Bill Clinton committed himself to reaching a global trade deal, a point on which to retaliate against unfair trade U.S. officials do not disagree.

> amhassador to the European Community, said the United States negotiated with more than the specific interests of its corporations and farmers in mind. "We have a second consider-ation," he said. "That is as the only

Smart Eizenstat, the American

remaining superpower, as the strongest economy in the world and the world economic leader, we for EC agriculture policies. But be-cause of the absence of a strong potential impact of a failure." It would have been "carastroph-

ic" for the global economy, he said. This week's trade deal was "the single best thing that could have happened" for U.S.-EC relations. Mr. Eizenstat said, because trade disputes had been simpleting for years between the two sides and could have erupted into a major confrontation without a deal.

ers, the conflict assumed global dimensions. "The most important thing is potively said no to globalization.

President Bill Clinton as he prepared Wednesday to bail passage of the GATT agreement at a White House press conference.

CLINTON: Congress Needs 18 Months Before Accord Can be Ratified

Continued from Page 1

elections, they said that it would almost certainly take until June or economists is that trade kindles growth. Trade is a vehicle for technology transfer," Mr. Fischer points July 1995 to be completed and vot-

out, flashing what many see as the free traders' trump "You have no idea the road that this still has to go down," said Law-The successful Asian economies that protect local rence O'donnell, chief of staff of producers of consumer goods, he notes, have been the Senate Finance Committee. "Round 1 is completed. It tonk

seven years. Round 2 is now beginning with the Congress. It has an 18-month time frame and it will not even begin for a few months. Popping the champagne is extremely premature. Our champagne is still

chairs the Senate Finance Committee responsible for reviewing the

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the New York Democrat who public wby the complicated treaty

tions are completed, "a new and perhaps more critical process begins. This agreement can take effect only if Congress chooses to approve it. Our joh is to determine whether the agreement serves the best economic interests of the United States and, further, how to pay for the resultant loss of tariff reve-

At his press conference, Mr. Clinton said he was notifying Congress of his intention to sign the accord. Mr. Clinton took the offensive in

trying to explain to the American

was a good deal.

tering an export boom. It cuts tariffs, the taxes charged by foreign He began by acknowledging that nations on American products, in uvity here in the United States."

Balladur Emerges Looking Presidential

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service
PARIS — Prime Minister

Edouard Balladur of France appears to have emerged from months of delicate brinksmanship over the fate of a global trade agreement with enhanced political uthority and emboldened presidential ambitions.

Having steered France past the shoals of a major crisis with the United States and a potential rupnire with its European partners Mr. Balladur gave enthusiastic backing to a new world trade treaty that he once feared would trap his government between social rebel-lion at home and isolation abroad.

In an address to the National Assembly, Mr. Balladur declared that 11th-hour concessions extracted by the European Community from the United States would protect French farmers from further sacrifices and preserve France's cultural identity by enabling its struggling film industry to survive.

The patrician Mr. Balladur, who heads France's center-right government, later won an overwhelming Assembly for his bandling of the GATT showdown. Only the Socialfew rural conservatives, voted against the government. his insistence in a telephone call last Sunday with President Clinton Seeking to stifle the chauvinistic that France could never accept a

ists and Communists, along with a

hysteria that appeared at times to threat to its cultural identity led to seize the country, Mr. Balladur the decision by U.S. and EC negotiproclaimed that the accord born after seven years of negotiations sector from the treaty. under the auspices of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade was balanced and served France's long-term interests.

Describing the dreadful pros-

pects that confronted him when he took office in April, Mr. Balladur said France's vital national toterests were threatened by an accord which seemed as inevitable as it seemed inequitable. At the same time, he said his

government was saddled with the deepest recession to Western Europe since World War II and could not afford to alienate partners who desperately yearned for the sign of economic hope and confidence that a trade accord could produce.

But he said France successfully persuaded the United States to renegotiate the agriculture deal reached last year at Blair House and persuaded its partners to ensure that French farmers would not have to surrender any more land

GATT: Deal Promises 'More Trade, Jobs and Growth'

tion and shipping, they joined powers of trying to push them into a deal.

other developing countries in anfinally resolved with a minor

amendment that did not jeopardize the prospects of textile and clothing quotas being phased out over 10 years. France, which had been one of

the harsbest critics of the Americans on several issues, said its objections had been met and pledged to recommend approval of the accord by its National Assembly.

(AFP, Reuters, AP)

In addition. Mr. Balladur said. forced to bear much of the sacrifice consumer movement in Europe. political fallout from higher food prices is expected to be minimal. Having staked his personal political fortunes so closely to the out-

hy one-third.

American Jobs."

strength,"

"By sparking global growth, it is

estimated that this agreement can add as much as \$100 billion to \$200

billion per year to our economy

once it is fully phased in." Mr.

Clinton said. "It will create hun-

Finally, he said, it does these

things "while preserving our ability

practices and our right to set strong

environmental and consumer pro-

tection standards for economic ac-

The accord will mean higher food prices for European consumers, who are already estimated to pay three times more than Americans for groceries and have been

For example, the United States

agreed to deal with the contentions

issue of tariffs on American televi-

sion programs and movies in sepa-

rate negotiations, after the Europe-

ans refused to lower their barriers

The president said. "We must continue to fight for more open

markets, for entertainment, for in-

surance, for banking and for other

industries. But today's GATT ac-

cord does meet the test of a good

ment will foster more johs and

more incomes in America by fos-

First, he said, this new agree-

agreement for three reasons."

against American audio-visuals.

come of the trade talks, Mr. Balladur is now reaoing the kind of praise in the French press that has fueled speculation that he intends

RUSSIA: The Initial Panic Over Zhirinovsky Abates

they manage to overcome their

Continued from Page 1

That was still well short of a majority, but it represented the largest grouping in the new Federal Assembly and enough clout at least to block hostile legislation.
According to Interfax's figures,

the Communists would hold 64 seats and their potential allies, the Agrarian Party, 55. Women of Russia, who were expected to be on the conservative side, were expected to take 24 seats and the centrist Democratic Party 19, with the rest divided among smaller groups and inde-

Though these figures, combined with a turnout that failed to reach 55 percent, still reflected powerful dissatisfaction in the state with the political course of the government l least reformers could claim that they "won" the election, and Mr. Yeltsin could claim a mandate to wield the powers granted him by the new Constitution to pursue economic and social changes.

Regaining its composure somewhat after an initial spate of recriminations, Russia's Choice called for the creation of a broad "anti-fascist" coalition. The setback for democratic forces in the election, the bloc said in a state-

ment, was caused by the divisions misery and a reaction to the bickerin their ranks and their failure to evaluate the real threat of fascism. The bloc, whose leader, Vice Pre-

mier Yegor T. Guidar, is the archi-tect of Mr. Yeltsin's economic program, called on all democratic forces to "lay aside all ambitions and disagreements, overcome mutual lack of understanding and rally into a united front in the State

ing and disunity of reform forces during the campaign. Mr. Zhirinovsky made no statements Wednesday, and his aides said he went to a "far-off place" for

a rest until Monday. One voice that remained to be heard on Mr. Zhirnnovsky's showing was President Yeltsin. Asked 1 by reporters to comment on the elections after he met in the Kremlin with the visiting United States vice president, Al Gore, Mr. Yeltsin launched a tirade against Ukraine and its resistance to giving up its nuclear weapons.

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International Economics in Washington estimate that socks.

The Losers Assess Consequences

the century.

Developing Nations Fear More Competition By Barry James nal Herold Tribune PARIS - Not everyone came

Round on Wednesday.

Although the assumption is that there will be more winners than losers as world trade expands over the next decade, which is why 117 nations agreed to the deal, developtog countries estimated that they

Jakarta General Issues A Warning to Students

The Associated Press JAKARTA — The Jakarta military commander has warned that demonstrations, especially against the president, can no longer be tolerated, the armed forces newspaper

reported Wednesday.
Students' protests this week have amounted to "crimes against the president and vice president" under Indonesia's criminal code, the newspaper Angkatan Bersenjata quoted Major General Headro Priyono as saying Tuesday.

To our readers in Vevey/ Montreux cred

Hand delivery of the \$11 a now avoilable on the day of publication Jan and <u>Stalling.</u> | 55 57 57 could lose up to \$1.5 billion a year intense competition.

overwhelming.

Robert Crandall of the Brookings Institution, it is

Gary Hufbaner and Tim Elliott of the Institute for hard to imagine Detroit would have pulled up its

protest by opposition members forced the speaker to suspend the sitting, said, "Ar this late stage, we

accord unless the Community comtry, which makes up a third of its exports and provides 10 percent of its jobs. The Community promptly offered \$455 million in compensa-

protest the government's accep-tance of rice imports for the first time, a measure also reluctantly agreed by Japan, which faced large-

scale protests by farmers.
The South Korean students roar of angry Korean farmers."

Analysts said the multinational as their farmers come under more companies, which account for Describing their fears, Tran Van

Thinh, a European Community negotiator, said they were worried about what happens "when the dust settles after the big elephants

can only express impotent rage that the government is signing the dubious agreement behind our backs."

Both India and Pakistan complained that the United States had not sufficiently reduced high tariffs on imports of clothing and textiles. Portugal told the European Community that it would block the

pensated losses to its textile todustion over five years.
In Seoul, students battled police men with clubs and iron bars to

burned American flags and chanted "Listen, Yankees, to the Seeking to assuage public anger. South Korea said it would buy up all stocks of imported rice either for re-export or for food reserves.

about two-thirds of the world's cross-frontier trade, would be the most obvious winners from the deal carried out under the 46-year-old General Agreement on Tariffs and

As part of the accord, foreign companies are to be granted the Jaswant Singh, a deputy to the Indian parliament, where a noisy same national treatment as domestic concerns, making it easier for multinationals to relocate jobs to low-wage countries, but also leading to the elimination of less efficient companies.

Although officials promised that the agreement would add hundred of billions of dollars to world trade over the next 10 years, consumer groups in Europe warned that lower prices and access to a broader range of goods could take a long vote of confidence in the National time to work through to the man io Assembly for his bandling of the

Continued from Page 1 because of an unresolved quarrel

between the European Community and the United States over market The lucrative financial services surance companies, will also be outside the realm of GATT's free-

trade rules, at least initially. After the United States and the Community agreed on Tuesday to defer their disputes in those two

other battle over textiles.

Washington and Brussels threatened to delay dismantling textile industry, including banks and in-quotas unless they were given better access to the developing countries' textile markets, officials said.

. Diplomats said there had been some harsh words exchanged, with India's delegate to GATT. Balkareas - America's two biggest ex-rishnan Zutshi, and other Asian port earners -- as well as civil avia- textile producers accusing the big

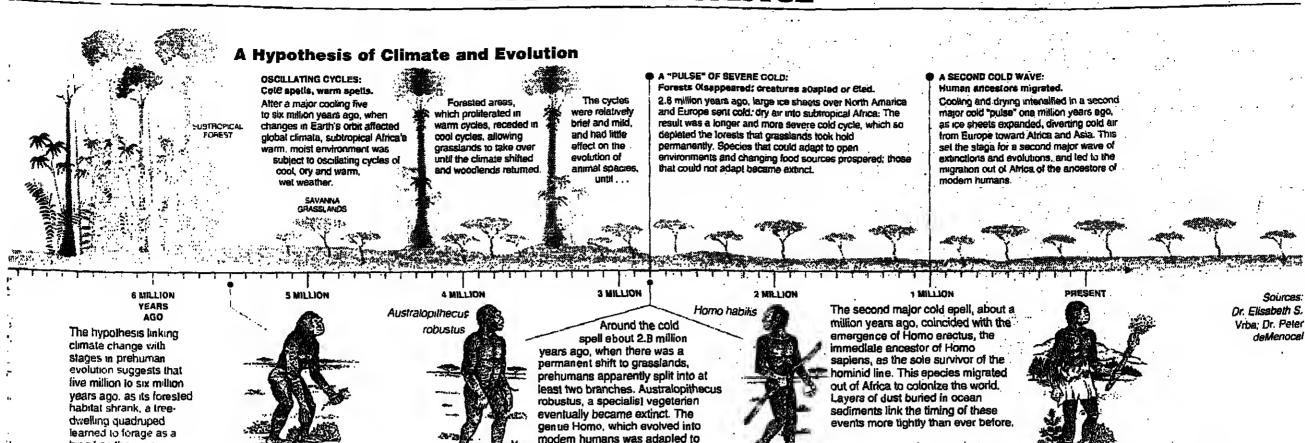
Some politicians further argued

that whatever Mr. Zhirinovsky may

stand for, the vote for him did not reflect a swelling of fascism in Russia, bui protest against genuine

Lipunt,

HEALTH / SCIENCE



From the Sea, Links Between Climate and Human Evolution

many habitats and foods.

By William K. Stevens Vin Fort Time Services

biped on the savanna.

EW YORK - From the sea floors around Alinca, scientists have found intriguing evidence about forces that may have shaped the evolution of

Cores drilled out of the sea bottom contain layers of dust blown off the surface soils of Africa. Analyzing these layers of dust back to five million years ago, a critical period in homi-nid evolution, paleoclimatologists have constructed a picture of changes in climate and vegetation, matching them to major developments in the evolution of humanity's ancestors as shown by the fossii record.

They find that a major cold, dry soell 2.8 millinn years ago forced woodlands in sub-Saharan Africa to yield to grasslands, Animal species, including pre-humans, would have had to undergo major adaptations to accommodate

that around this time, the ancient pre-human line apparently split inm at least two branches.

One was the genus Homo, which led in time

to modern humans. The other was a kind of ape-human, known as Australopithecus robustus, whose line ultimately became extinct. A second dry, cool period occurring about a mil-lion years ago coincided roughly with the emergence of Homo erectus, the immediate ancestor of Homo sapiens, as the sole representative of the hominid line and its expansion out of Africa to the rest of the world.

The relationship between climate and evolutionary change has been suggested before, but the new study gives much more detailed evi-dence of vegetational changes in Africa. It ties these changes to a series of ice ages in the Northern Hemisphere, and also provides an invaluable new series of time markers in the form of layers of volcanie ash buried in the ocean sediments. Since the same ash is found on land associated with several fossil finds, the dating of climate change and buman evolution can be linked far more tightly than ever before.

a specific wiggle in the climate record plus or minus 10,000 or 20,000 years, which is very fine resolution," said Dr. Peter deMenocal, a paleoclimatologist at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, who reported the lindings at a meeting of the American Geophysical Association in San Francisco.

The match-up has already been made for the period from 3.5 million to 4 million years ago, but has not yet been applied to the critical later periods when the human family tree branched. That, said Dr. deMenocal, is the next step. Through such means, a picture of great eco-

logical sweep and drama is slowly coming into clearer focus. According to the climatic hypothesis of human emergence, whose chief proponent is Dr. Elisabeth S. Vrba, a paleontologist and evolu-

tionist at Yale University, elimate affected the human emergence in this way: Near the end of the Miocene epoch, from five million to six million years ago, a cooling and ed and the woodlands re-expanded.

grasslands to expand and rain forests to contract.
At least one species of tree-dwelling ape left its shrinking forested habitat and learned to forage afar on the savanna, a grassland dotted with stands of trees. In the interest of efficiency, the creature began to move around on two legs and eventually evolved into the first hominid, or human-like creature, called Australopithecus.

Between the late Miocene cooling and about three million years ago, the climate in most of tropical Africa fluctuated from mildly warmmoist and mildly cool-dry states.

Savanna woodlands proliferated in warmmoist times, but shrank and became fragmented when the climate changed, the theory holds. Some local populations of Australopithecines became isolated within the fragments and some lived on the surrounding grasslands. If they had remained separated long enough, they might have evolved in different directions, but they came into contact again after the climate shiftrate lines of bominids emerged during the ma-jor cooling and drying that set in about 2.8 million years ago. At the same time, many woodland species found themselves perma-nently deprived of suitable habitat by a great expansion of grasslands.

Hamo erectus

OPULATIONS of plant and animal species shrank, and many species be-came extinct. Competition for food intensified the pressure, Individuals that squeaked through and adapted to the new habitats became the nuclei of new species, which eventually radiated outward through the transformed environment.

Within a few thousand years after the cooling, at least one group of hominids to emerge from this evolutionary "pulse" had evolved a mainly vegetarian existence in denser patches of savanna vegetation along rivers. This group probably grubbed for coarse, hard seeds and tubers in the driest seasons when food was

scarce. Palenntologists call these creatures ro-bust australopithecines.

Members of a second, more lissome and adventurous group roamed far and wide, making themselves at home in many types of babitats and exploiting many kinds of foods, in time including meat. Meat improved nutrition, since it was available year-round.

Some evolutionists believe that the need to

master a wider range of resources would bave put evolutionary pressure on this group of hominids to become more intelligent, thereby promoting the development of more powerful brains. Paleontologists have labeled these creatures the genus Homo.

The robust line may have lost out in competi-tion with Homo, but Dr. Vrba believes it is more likely that the intensified cooling and drying about a million years ago caused the robust line's extinction. In any case, by about one million years ago, Homo erectus, the immediate progeni-tor of Neanderthals and modern bumans, was poised to move out of Africa, colonize the world and evolve into Homo sapiens.

Repairing the Fermat Proof

By Gina Kolala New York Times Service

EW YORK - The widely heralded proof of Fermat's last theorem, one of he most enduring and difficult problems in mathematics, has hit a snag in the review process before publication, the proof's discoverer said this week. But he said he did not believe it was a futal flaw.

Mathematicians around the world were stunned when Dr. Andrew Wiles of Princeton University announced in June that he had a proof of Fermat's

The theorem was stated 356 years ago by a French mathematician and physicist. Pierre de Fermat, who scrawled it in the margin of a book. margin was too small to hold it. The theorem was of solutions were possible for certain elementary equations. But it thwarted even the best mathematical minds until Dr. Wiles came forward.

Dr. Wiles's proof that Fermat was correct drew on 40 years of mathematical research involving abstractions that seemed completely removed from the equations of Fermat's theorem. But because the logic and structure of the proof were so compelling, because Dr. Wiles had a reputation as a gifted and careful researcher, and because the groundwork for the proof lay in recent but wellaccepted discoveries, mathematicians hailed the

proof as almost certainly correct.

Dr. Wiles submitted his 200-page manuscript to the journal inventiones Mathematicae, which is edited by Dr. Barry Mazur of Harvard University. Dr. Mazur sent the paper to six reviewers, who looked for places where further explanations were needed. As the reviewers found rough spots, Dr. Wiles smoothed them out, with one exception. That adding that he had a marvelous proof but that the is a problem involving the calculation of a precise upper limit of a mathematical object called the

But in a statement released by Princeton, Dr. Wiles wrote, "I believe that I will be able to finish this in the near future."

Living With a Common Gene Abnormality

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

EW YORK - Now that prenatal diagnosis has become widespread, many pregnant women are being told that although their babies will not have Down's syndrome, they are carrying boys who have an extra X chromosome. the so-called female sex chromosome.

The condition, one of the most common genetic abnormalities known, is called Klinefelter syndrome, It is named after Dr. Harry Klinefelter, a Boston physician who 51 years

the egg or sperm that results in boys' being born with an XXY pattern of sex chromosomes instead of the XY pattern found in

Genetic screening of 40,000 newborns conducted from 1964 to 1974 by Dr. Arthur Robinson, a pediatric geneticist at the University of Colorado Medical School in Denver, found that from 1 in 500 to 1 in 1,000 suffering from severe learning and emotional boys is born with the XXY pattern.

Unlike Down's syndrome, which becomes far more common among the children of older parents, the risk of XXY increases only slightly with parental age. No other risk factors are known,

Prospective parents who race to the library to look up Klinefelter syndrome are often thrown into a panic," says a woman who asked to be identified only as Melissa A., of Roseville, California, to protect the privacy of ber 13-year-old son with XXY. Many choose to have an abortion because they mistakenly think that their sons will be freaks.

Yet, as Melissa A. has found, the extra X chromosome does not turn boys into girls or ago published a report about nine men with
even render them especially effeminate. It
enlarged breasts, sparse facial and body hair,
small testes and an inability to produce sperm.
Fifteen years later, geneticists linked the
abilities and behavioral problems to breast syndrome to a mistake in the formation of enlargement and infertility. Many of these perfectly normal-looking newborns," be lem in about 10 percent of XXY boys — can respond to therapy that enables the young-sters to lead normal, productive lives. When prospective parents are given the full picture, Dr. Rohinson said, two-thirds choose to con-

> tinue the pregnancy. be XXY five years ago at the age of 8, after blood tests were done to see why he was

The reports she gleaned from medical textbooks painted a grim picture of abnormal social misfits. In desperadon, she sent a letter to Ann Landers, and after its publica-tion she was flooded with more than 1,000

responses from parents of XXY sons and from XXY men from the United States, Canada and other countries. A vast majority never even find out they have this extra chromosome unless they undergo tests for infertility, when their wives

fail to get pregnant. The only symptoms found invariably in XXY men are small, underdeveloped testes and sparsity of sperm. Dr. Robinson has been following scores of XXY boys identified at birth and be corroborates what Melissa A. has found. "They are

disabilities that can be overcome or compen-

anyone else who had a son with this condition, toms associated with XXY can occur in perfeetly normal XY males."

The important thing, he and other experts emphasize, is to recognize language difficul-ties and get them treated early, before speech and reading problems impair school performance and damage self-esteem -

ELISSA A.'s son was started on injections of testerone at 11. "Now my son is doing fantastically. He's in a regular school, belongs to the Boy Scouts, and he'll grow up and go to college just like other intelligent boys." And while he will never be able to father children are a statement. father children, many other men with normal

chromosomes are also infertile, she said. Those boys whose hreasts become embar-Still, many young boys with XXY have interfere with a normal sex life. Testosterone problems that can impair their academic and therapy, which can be started at any time When Melissa A's son was found to social development, problems like learning after the onset of puberty and must be continued indefinitely, enhances an XXY male's sated for if they receive appropriate therapy. libido, self-confidence and energy level. The suffering from severe learning and emotional The problems are not unique to XXY boys. treatment also usually stops the sudden, anproblems. Melissa A. was hard put to find As Dr. Robinson said: "Most of the sympgry mood shifts some XXY boys experience.

IN BRIEF

Cholesterol Linked To Fetus Growth

LONDON (Reuter) - British researchers believe that concentrations of cholesterol in the bloods. stream, strongly associated with heart disease, may be looked to bubies' growth rates while they are still in the warmb.

Writing in the British Medical Dournal, the researcher studied 219 feet on liver growth," they said. omen and women from during topa gand 1940 as a hourst down the northem English cars or Shefield and An Explosion Felt whose fields size all to ided it which. The researches maked at Cambridge University and Englished

was a reduction in cholesterol con- ported. centrations in middle age.

and with impaired growth during oratory in Pasadena, California, lute postation, when fetal undernuterous reported his findings at a scientific truion has a disproportionate of meeting.

in Constantinople

NEW YORK (AP) - A giant

pital, found that for every 1 inch (2.5) cific described in 15tb-century tegcommeter increase in abdominal ends actually occurred in early girth among newborn habies, re- 1453, affecting the siege of Conflecting the size of their liver, there stantinople, an astronomer has re-

Dr. Kevin D. Pang, of the Na-Raised serum cholesterol con-centrations in adult life are associ-ministration's Jet Propulsion Lab-

The explosion affected the siege by the Ottoman Turks and the fall of Constantinople in the spring of 1453, Dr. Pang said. On May 25, it was impossible to stand up against the hail, and rain came down in such torrents that streets were flooded. Junit at Southameter Contend Hose Volcanic explosion in the South Pagaccording to historic accounts.

BOOKS

NO OTHER LIFE

By Brian Moore, 223 pages, \$21. Nan A. Taleset Doubledar.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

N his latest novel, "No Other Life," the Canadian writer Brian Moore tells a story of such relevance to current political events that one can read it almost as background to yesterday's headlines. The slory traces the rise to power of Jean-Paul Cantave, a charismatic figure of lowly origins who challenges the corrupt leadership of the Caribbean island of Ganae.

Jean-Paul, or Jeannot as he is known, begins his mercunal career faith contends with dishelief. as a priest dedicated in improving the lot of Ganae's poorest people. When the island's dictator dies of

wins overwhelmingly, but his continued championing of the downtrodden threatens the island's power structure. When his

denunciations of corruption lead to violence, both the Roman Catholic Church and Ganae's mulatto elite withdraw support of Jeannot. The dead dictator's supporters arrange a coup, and Jeannot is given the choice of becoming a puppet or being disappeared.

Dramatic as this story may be, its familiarity would make it unworthy of retelling were it not for the deeper meanings that Moore succeeds in bringing in it. As in previous novels like "Cold Heaven." "Black Robe" and "Lies of Silence," among others, he makes of his plot a religious drama in which

The story is told as the first-person memoir of Father Paul Mi-AIDS, Jeannot is persuaded to Ganae who discovers Jeannot as a priesthood now."

stand for election as president. He child when the teaching order he serves seeks in expand the number of black children, or Noirs, it prepares for college. Father Paul takes Jeannot under bis wing, recognizes his remarkable genius, inspires him to become a priest and helps him in his projects to succor the poor.

But as Jeannot's commitment grows and he begins to be perceived by his followers as a Messiah, Father Paul's faith waxes increasingly shaky. He wonders what sort of life he might have led had he not joined the church and even whether he might have found sexual fulfillment. At a critical point in his disciple's nse to power, he is called home to Quebec to administer the last rites to his dying mother, who encouraged his vocation when he was a child. But now, with her dying words, she renounces her faith. "When we die, there is nuthing," she says, "Please, Paul. You're 47 years old, It's not ehel, a Canadian missionary to too late. Promise me. Leave the

 Daniel H. Vergin, president of Cambridge Energy Research Associates, is reading "Lenn's Tomb: The Last Days of the Soniet Empire" by David Remnick.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

"The collapse of communism caps the 20th century. Yet the 'why' remains much more obscure than the 'bow.' Remnick not only masterfully tells the story but also captures the power of history itself." (Elisabeth Hopkins, IHT)



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE oldest established perma-I nent floating bridge game in New York is played Monday nights and is in its 40th year. It is a cutaround team game, and in 1991 it floated from the defunct Cavendish Club to the Town Club at 9 East 86th Street.

The diagramed deal was played there four months ago, and both South players reached four spades after East had opened three clubs. East won the first two tricks in that suit, and at one table Jack Sonneblick shifted to a heart and settled the issue.

At the other, East thought it was safe to play a third round of clubs. West was helpless. He chose to give since there was some chance of promoting a trump trick if West held the heart king, made his game, and the spade jack. Andrew Arkin as joyfully announced that he was South now took full advantage of about to be married. His bride,

his opportunity: He ruffed high Amy Arkin, is resigned to the fact and played four frump winners to that he will always be out on Monreach this ending: day night.

	NORTH		NORTH Q 10 8 10 5 2 K Q 9 5 7 5 3
WEST A Q 10 7 6 4	EAST 987	WEST ◆ 953 ♥ A Q 43 • 10 7 6 4 ◆ 4 2	EAST + 2 - 9 8 7 - 0 J 3 2 - A K J 10
	SOUTH 4 V K J 6 O A 8	•	SOUTH A K J 7 6 4 C J 6 A 8 Q 8

North and South were vulnerable. On the lead of the last trump

Pass Pass West led the club four.

Life" is flawed by a sense of inev- words literally? itability in its pell-mell pace. Everyas they moved towards the food."

of heaven on earth?

Likewise faintly bothersome is the extent of Jeannot's childlike

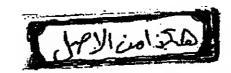
After a detour to Rome, where understand why he expects words the Vatican instructs him to act as like the following to be understood an intermediary hetween the only symbolically: "The poor canchurch fathers and Jeannot. Father not be free. Unless they are rid of Paul returns to Ganae and watches those who exploit them. You know closely as the gulf between Jeannot who f am talking about. I do not and his enemies widens. What increasingly tortures him is the cen- I have to say now. I have not said tral question that the novel now befure. Justice is a sword, It has poses: Is the church right in con- been put into the hands of my peodemning Jeannot's activism when, as it believes, the poor eventually sword of the poor is used to cut will be rewarded in heaven, or is down cane. It is a humble sword. Jeannot right in promising a form Machete. A rough tool, made of iron. I say in you now. The humble Like some of Moore's previous sword awaits us." Is it really so fiction, the narrative of "No Other surprising that his listeners take his

Yet you can also argue that the thing seems fated in advance. The narrative's sense of inevitability is story never lingers over details long appropriate to the otherworldly isenough to allow the characters to sues the story deals with And Jeanbreathe on their own. In scene after not's unswerving naivete fits the scene, the author paints his people novel's brilliant resolution. At the as near shadows: "Champagne in end, he accepts his enemies' offer of hand, the official party moved to his survival in exchange for cooperathe central courtyard where long tion. But only if he can conduct a tables were laden with every sort of prayer meeting with his people. An prayer meeting with his people. An food. I saw the elegant ladies of the enormous crowd gathers, one of the clite glance back at General Ma-candal, then begin an alarmed, ex-Jeannot performs an act that percited whispering. Their husbands feetly resolves the novel's questions. remained silent, stiff-faced and And not only this novel's but severshocked. The nuncio and the archal of those that Moore has long been bishop engaged in anxious parley wreating with in his increasingly impressive body of fiction.

Christopher Lehmann Haupt is simplicity. One finds it difficult to on the staff of The New York Times.



Paris Zurich Bargi of Hong Kong Jakarri Kuala Lumpur Manita Seoul Singapore Taipei Tokyo



For more information about the Index, a booklet is available fine of charge.

By Tom Redburn

New York City soon. We need to expand," said Allan R. Goldberg, Innovir's president.

"There's all this empty office space in Man-hattan, but it's practically impossible to find

anything that's right for us. Believe me, I've

So what? Companies migrate from New

York all the time. Why fret about one more,

particularly since innovir's entire work force

could fit comfortably in two elevator cars? Because knowir, like other biotechnology

companies, was supposed to be different.

City and state planners have chosen biotech-

nology - in which living organisms, usually

By most accounts, New York City has

nearly all the ingredients for a thriving bio-

tech industry — strong academic medical centers, talented researchers and sources of

venture capital. But the can't-lose formula

Today, the city has fewer than a dozen

biotech companies, employing barely more

industries to nurture.

and real estate.

has failed to jell.

EW YORK - Innovir Laborato-

ries, a small company seeking cures for hepatitis, leukemia and other maladies, plans to leave

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

rmal

For Benetton, a High-Tech Spin Clothes Maker Weaves Strategy Around New Plant

By Jacques Neher

International Herald Tribune
CASTRETTE DI VIL-LORBA, Italy — From a distance, Benetton Group SpA's new \$30 million production facility looks more like a suspension bridge than a factory. Cables from rows of steel towers 25 me-ters (80 feet) tail hold up a roof bigger than five soccer fields.

Inside, the suspended roof has eliminated the need for support columns, which means that production modules, plugged into a fiber-optic network linked to nearby factories and a retailing chain spanning 110 countries, can be easily rearranged to fil constantly varying output demands. Luciano Benetton, showing off the jeans and jacket factory this week at the Benetton production and distribution complex near its Treviso headquarters, northwest of Venice, is convinced that only such advanced industrial designs can pull Europe's textile industry. decimated in Britain, Germany and France over the past 25 years, back from the abyss.

This plant is a sign of hope for the future," said Mr. Benetton, the company's 58-year-old chair-man. "Only technology can save

hope to compete with low-wage

countries of the Third World, he employed to sew fronts, backs, maintains they can still produce higher-quality clothing at lower prices by employing better raw materials, imposative machinery and by designing greater flexibility and efficiency into the production

and distribution process.

For example, Benetton has just put into operation a computercontrolled knitting machine capable of producing a seamless sweater from one spool of yarn in only a half hour, eliminating the work of a seamstress normally

Ter billions of Relian line ...

Benetton's Expansion

sleeves and ribbings together. Mr. Benetton said the new plant, which is set to double in size and investment with the opening of an adjacent facility in 1995, will play a key role in the company's strategy for the rest of the decade. He said he aims to cut costs in Italy on goods destined for Western markets, retrench Benetion's store and merchandising policy in the United States, where its small shops have suf-

fered, and pursue joint ventures

markets, particularly in China. The new facility, set to turn out 18 million pieces of clothing a year, will offer cost savings per piece of 10 to 30 percent, he said. Three hundred people are employed to produce a level of goods up to now requiring 600 people. This is a very interesting factory because it will allow them to

increase volume and turnover without increasing their costs." said Simoni Condetti, analyst with BNL-Credit Lyonnais Securities in Milan. "It's the only way they can successfully compete in Eu-

Analysts estimated labor costs, which totaled 10.3 percent of sales in 1992, would decline to around 9 percent by 1995.

At the same time, Benetton is stepping up research efforts to improve the varns and fabrics used in each seasonal collection of around 3,000 clothing items. A sheep ranch in Patagonia and a cotton plantation in Texas owned by the Benetton family holding company, Edizione Holdings - are at work on new processing techniques to improve the raw material, he said. Benetton claims to be the largest con-sumer of virgin wool in the world.

We're trying to get our production techniques to catch up with See BENETTON, Page 11

Kodak's gloomy earnings esti-

mate reflects its efforts to trans-

form itself into an electronics-

based company from a chemicals-

hased concern, said Nicholas

Heymann, analyst at NatWest Se-

curities Corp. In the process, the

company is sacrificing short-term

Daimler Claims Worst Is Over After Big Loss

By Ferdinand Protzman New York Times Service

BONN - Daimler-Benz AG said Wednesday it had turned the corner after posting the worst loss ship has also been hurt by weak in its postwar history for the first performances at its electronic and nine months of the year.

Daimler, which was listed on the New York Stock Exchange this year, disclosed last month that under U.S. accounting methods, it had a loss of 2.05 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.19 billion) in the nine months.

Since the listing, the maker of German and U.S. accounting rules. earlier period.

Daimler fared much worse using

American accounting practices, which focus more closely on operations and do not allow companies to move funds in and out of hidden financial reserves. Much of its loss was due to a one-time charge to cover costs stemming from layoffs of about 51,000 workers in 1993 and 1994, the company said.

"In economic and other ways. 1993 was perhaps the most difficult year of the post-war era for many companies, including Daimler-Benz," said Edzard Reuter, chairman of the company's managing

[Separately, Deutsche Bank AG announced that it had applied to sell some its shares in Daimler through an offer of American Depositary Shares on the New York Stock Exchange. Bloomberg Business News reported. The sale would cut Deutsche's stake from its current 18.1 percent to below the 25 percent threshhold at which the bank could veto some Daimler decisions. That move, and the adoption earlier of U.S. accounting standards, follow Daimler's October listing on the

New York Stock Exchange. The company's Mercedes luxury carmaking unit also announced new workweek agreement and said it would build a new line of cars in Germany instead of abroad.]

share and new technology. Around

40 percent of the outflow is invested

small and medium-sized companies

seeking to escape rising production

costs at home.

Like other European industrial companies, Daimler has been hard hit by economic recession.

But Germany's industrial tlagaerospace divisions, which were acquired in the mio-1980s. Integrating the businesses has proven much more difficult than Mr. Reuter anticipated and some critics suggest the strategy has failed.

Mr. Reuter argues that it is just beginning to take hold and will pay Mercedes-Benz cars and trucks be-gan calculating its earnings using as expected in 1994. On Wednesday, he cited savings from Daim-Under Germany's relatively liberal ler's restructuring as well as recent methods. Daimler lost only 181 improvement at the Mercedes divimillion DM, compared to a profit sion as signs that better times are of DM 1.27 hillion DM in year-just ahead.

"Given the current upturn in operating results, especially at Mercedes-Benz, plus the progress we have made in this area, we view the coming year opumistically," Mr.

IBM Stays Out Of Bull Plan

AFP-Extel News

PARIS - International Business Machines Corp. will not take part in Groupe Bull's 8.5 hillion franc (\$1.45 hillion) capital increase, the two companies said Wednesday.

The announcement which had been expected, said the companies had agreed to focus on industrial partnerships instead. It did not elaborate. IBM holds a 5.6 percent stake in the state-controlled computer maker.

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France wanted IBM to participate in the capital increase to bolster its position in Brus-sels. The EC Commission is investigating possible unfair state action to prop up Bull. NEC Corp. of Japan, anoth-

er investor in Buli, agreed last week to contribute \$65 million to the recapitalization.

America, high growth in Asia, "fur-

ther relaxation of host-country re-

Much of the increase in private

the sector in this part of the If European producers cannot

Kodak Dives as Chief Warns on Profit

NEW YORK - The chief executive appointed to turn around struggling Eastman Kodak Co. deflated optimism about a quick recovery Wednesday in one of his first acts since taking the helm, sending the photographic company's stock tumbling.

George Fisher, who became chief executive this month, said analysts' earnings projections were higher than he would be able to deliver. Kodak stock dove \$7.25, to \$55.50, in Wednesday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

126.01 126.72 -0.56

tled elsewhere.

real estate.

120 people.

New York Can't Keep Biotech Industry

than 200 people. More than two dozen other

start-up companies, using technology devel-oped on Manhattan at institutions such as

Rockefeller University, Mount Sinai Medical Center and New York University, have set-

They complain that for all the talk, the city,

the state and the renoward medical centers

have given them little financial support or

even help in finding and equipping the ad-vanced laboratories they need. They say such

sustenance is vital for survival in the biotech

Industries of the future

would help an economy

vulnerable to the bust

or boom of finance and

Mr. Fisher, who had surprised Wall Street by jumping ship from

quick turnsround, Mr. Fisher said he agreed with estimates that Kodak's 1993 results "will be essentially level with last year's operat-

But for 1994, he said, "I see consensus estimates of Kodak's earnings well above what I believe we will be able to deliver."

The company was expected to earn about \$4.28 a share in 1994, according to the mean estimate of 19 analysis surveyed by Zacks Investment Research.

work force. I've got a guy who started out as a janitor who is now a lab tech trained in growing tissue cultures. We've got black, white, Indian, Hispanic employees. It's a mir-

But Long Island has a much larger cluster

of biotech companies, and several havefound homes in Westchester County. Others are

scattered throughout New Jersey, closely tied

to its major pharmaceutical companies. This growth also benefits New York City because

it buoys the region's prosperity and these nearby companies maintain some cooperation with the city's medical centers.

Still, the New York region, with about 4,500 people directly employed in biotech companies, is far behind the San Francisco.

Bay area, which has about 20,000 biotech

jobs. It also trails a rapidly expanding core of

companies centered on Cambridge, Massa-

A public-private commission under the ae-gis of the New York Academy of Medicine

City's most daunting economic difficulties.

Although the city, particularly in Manhattan

and Queens, remains an important incubator for new businesses, it often fails to keep such

companies as they grow.

"New York's biggest economic problem may he not so much the loss of the headquar-

See BIOTECH, Page 13

ror of New York."

Mr. Fisher's outlook trimmed

Motorola Inc., issued a statement \$2.05 billion from Kodak's market —an important lever—to create a cautioning that be did not see a capitalization. —more competitive company."

While the company expects to meet its cash flow commitments for the year, its earnings growth will most likely be "quite modest, in the mid-single digit range unless we see considerably more growth than now anticipated," Mr. Fisher said.

Mr. Fisher emphasized that Kodak must reduce its costs in order to boost profits, "As I said in October, we need to put our financial house in order," he said.

But he added: "Cost cutting of transitional years." alone, bowever, is not the longterm answer. It is simply one means

earnings, he said. "You don't get the benefits of everything Mr. Fisher is trying to do instantaneously," Mr. Hey-mann said. There will be "a couple

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

China Is Top Draw for Foreign Capital

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune PARIS - A record amount of private capital — estimated at \$113 billion this year — is flowing into developing countries, and China is the leading recipient, data published Wednesday by the World

Bank show. These private flows, including investments in stocks and bonds as well as bank loans, outstripped funding from official sources last year for the first time since the outbreak of the debt crisis in the early 1980s, and further increases

were projected for this year. China is attracting the largest single share, with a total capital inflow estimated at \$27 billion for this year. Nearly a quarter of all direct foreign investment in developing countries,

Alitalia Plans to Slash

or about \$15 billion, goes to Benjung. as does the largest portion of com-

mercial bank loans. East Asia has been the leading destination of such private flows since the 1980s, thanks to its high rate of growth and - except for the Philippines - relative lack of prob-

South Korea is the region's largest issuer of international bonds, with

\$500 million. About half of the outward flow is

lems managing its foreign debt.

an estimated \$3.5 billion this year. It also is the only developing country whose own foreign direct investment exceeds investment received by it. Outward investment last year was estimated at just over \$1 billion.

to Europe and the United States, principally to gain or secure market

it believes the figure is distorted by "round-tripping" — counting funds sent to Hong Kong and then reinvested in China to obtain preferential treatment. The study estimates that just over

flows to developing countries. It says the reasons are improving economic performances in Latin

one-third of total foreign direct in-vesiment — a record high — now

flows - notably in Latin America Investment outflows from China were estimated at \$4 billion last - is due to the repatriation of domestie capital that fled those maryear, making it the largest source of investment from within the develop-ing world. But the World Bank says crisis. The study estimates such repatriation at \$21 billion in 1989-91.

The study estimates that total external debt of all developing countries will rise 6.5 percent this year, to \$1.77 trillion. The increase largely reflects developing countries' im-proved access to international capi-

tal markets, it says.

The exception is the severely in-debted low-income countries of sub-

bacteria, are modified genetically to help produce better drugs, hardier plant species and new solutions for environmental problems concluded in a report to be issued soon that as one of New York's most promising new industry, where fledgling companies comthe region's declining status as a magnet for monly lose money for years before producing 1,000 Jobs, Freeze Pay the biotechnology industry was "alarming." The industry, the report wards, "has come to Specialists say the field has the potential to a marketable product. And with competing states and localities (Rhode Island, San Dieemploy tens of thousands of people, ranging from Nobel laureates to lab technicians and go, North Carolina, Montgomery County, Maryland) dangling dazzling incentive pack-ages, several local companies are pressing the view the region as an unfavorable environ-The Associated Press lion) share swap. Bloomberg re-MILAN — Italy's struggling ported from Kuala Lumpur. ment for locating new initiatives." bottle-washers. It would be a welcome addi-The exodus of biotechnology companies like Innovir highlights one of New York tion to an economy vulnerable to the boomcity and state to offer comparable help. Samuel D. Waksal, president of ImClone and-bust cycles of its two mainstays, finance

state-run airline Alitalia announce plans Wednesday to cut about 1,000 jobs and freeze salaries as part of efforts to reduce costs and debt.

A brief statement by the government holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, or IRI, also said the carrier would increase flights from Milan. The lack of a strong base in north-

ern Italy was considered a principal weakness of Alitalia, costing it an estimated \$200 million a year. Asset sales are also being considered under the restructuring plan. The statement gave no details of a possible merger or alliance with another airline, but an IRI official,

speaking on condition of anonymity, said discussions are still under way with Houston-based Continental Airlines and other carriers. No deal has been signed, the official said. Last month, Alitalia said it was

contemplating a link-up with Con-tinental. At the time, Continental said it had held discussions "with several global carriers," but refused to give details. Continental could not be reached for comment Wednesday. Alitalia has also been reported to

be considering links with another European or Asian airline. The carrier has been hit hard by Europe's recession and by rising labor and operating costs. Alitaha lost 214 billion lire (\$138 million) during

Malaysian Air Stake Sold Malaysian Helicopter Services Bhd. will buy 32 percent of Malay-sia Airlines from the central bank in a 1.8 billion ringgit (5703 mil-

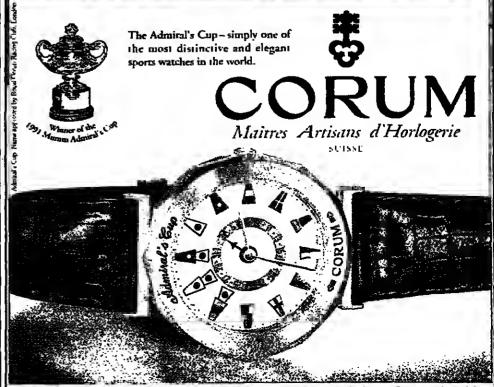
the first half of 1993 and predicted it would finish the year in the red.

The company, which provides helicopters for offshore oil rigs. would become the largest sharebolder in Malaysia Airlines, an international airline facing declining earnings, excess capacity and a

1 THE FIRST INDEPENDENT RUSSIAN STATES LICENSED AIR CHARTER ◆ SALES ◆ MANAGEMENT als|-1 201 993 93 93 ALG AEROLEASING *65 481 95 22* Geneva 41-22/798 45 10 Zürich 41-01/814 37 00 7 044 216 44 78

elsewhere in Asia by labor-intensive strictions" on foreign direct invest-small and medium-sized companies ment and the spread of privatization

programs.



Admiral's Cup «Winner» with enamelled nautical pennants marking the hours. Registered model. For a brochure write to Corum. 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds. Switzerland.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

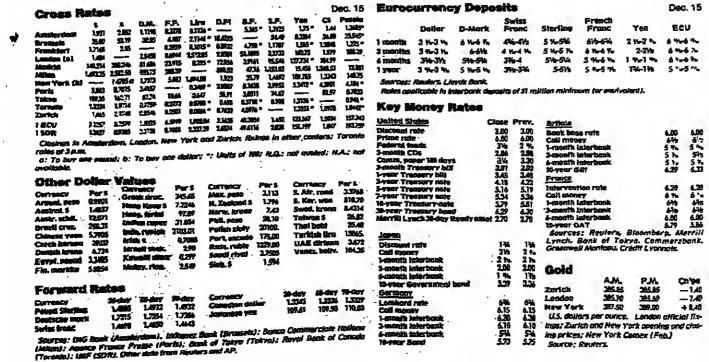
Systems, the city's largest biotech company,

says that New York can renew its economic base only by fostering new industries. His

company, on Varick Street in lower Manhat-

tan, close to New York University, employs

"We want to help make the city come alive again," Mr. Waksal said. "Just look at our



Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Wednesday for the second day in a row as a plunge in Eastman Kodak shares pulled the market's bluethip issues down.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 25.71 points, to end at 3.716.92, following a 21.80-point loss on Tuesday.

Kodak disappointed investors with a warning that the photo-

N.Y. Stocks

graphic products and chemicals company's profit will be flat this year and next, sending its stock down 74 to 55%.

 Its nosedive more than offset any positive effects of the successful conclusion of world trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange was heavy at more than 300 million shares, as the approach of Friday's so-called triple-witching session - the quarterly expiration of stock-index futures, stockindex options and options on individual stocks - stirred up the usually slow December market.

As the economy shows signs of improving, investors become wor-ned that inflation might become an issue again and that the Federal Reserve Board may righten credit. Don Hays, investment strategist at Wheat First Butcher & Singer, said.
Stock investors dislike rising in AF, Knight-Rudder, Bloomberg)

terest rates because they make NEW YORK - Stock prices fell shares less attractive and increase corporations' borrowing costs.

The steep decline in Rodak reminded investors again that, especially near the end of a quarter, the stock market has been extremely sensitive to disappointments of any

General Mills fell 39 to 6014. It posted weaker-than-expected quar-terly earnings and said its sales of cereal in the United States fell 5 percent.

Among other active NYSE issues, Aniway Asia Pacific Fund, a new offering, ended at 28%, up from an initial pricing of 18 for the 7.9 million common shares. The Nasdaq index rose 1.55, 10

753.02. ending several days of de-clines. That advance came despite steep losses by two issues — TJ International, which dropped 4 to 25%, and InaCom, which fell 312 to

TJ dropped after First Boston lowered its 1994 earnings estimate for the company to 90 cents a share from \$1,15. Inacom dropped after the company said its fourth-quarter earnings would be below market

On the American Stock Ex-change, Xytronyx rose 1% to 9% in active trading after a broadcast repon of an analyst's positive views on the company, which researches

Dollar Gains as Mark Comes Under Pressure

NEW YORK - The dollar rose Wednesday in subdued trading. drawing support from speculation that the German central bank might move to nudge interest rates

lower soon. The Bundesbank's Central Bank Council will meet Thursday for its

Foreign Exchange

year-end review and has scheduled a news conserence after the meeting, Bundesbank President Hans Tietmever has said the conference would focus on the central bank's 1994 target for growth in the money supply.

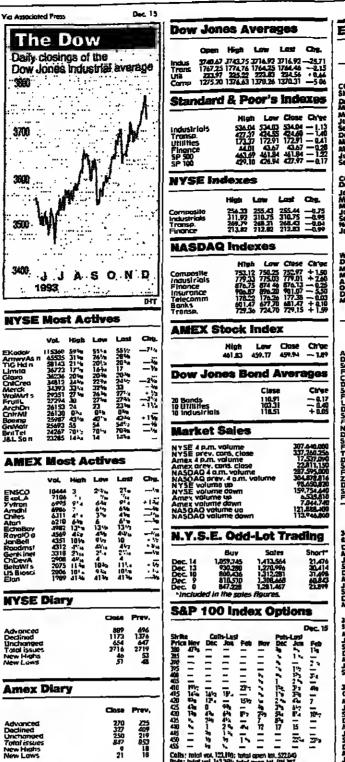
Analysis said they did not expect the Bundesbank to cut interest rates at the meeting, but the setting of next year's money-supply target will give an indication of the central bank's hopes and fears for inflation and could spark a flurry of related moves in the financial markets.

The dollar closed at 1.7173 Deutsehe marks, up from 1.7146 DM the day before, and at 109,765 ven. 375 ven. li also rose to 1.4692 Swiss francs from French francs from 5.8638. The pound fell to \$1.4785 from \$1.4885. Against the Japanese currency the dollar peaked at 109,90 yen, its highest level since July 12, on the growing belief that Japan's trade surplus has peaked while its econo-

my remains deep in recession. Analysts said the dollar also was drawing strength from lingering concern about the strong election showing of the Russian ultraoa-tionalist Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, who has demanded major changes in President Boris N. Yeltsin's economic reform program and said he would seek the resignations of key reformers in the government.

They said the market had shrugged off some positive U.S. economic data, although expecta-tions remained high for a strong American economic performance next year. The Federal Reserve Board said

monthly rise.



Ferruzzi Group Offers Shares

NASDAQ Diary

according to advertisements to appear in the Italian press on Thursday. The issues had been approved at a shareholders' meetings last month U.S. industrial production in No-vember rose a seasonally adjusted 0.9 percent, the largest increase in a year and the sixth consecutive but the companies had to clear various legal obstacles before the sales could start. Creditor hanks are expected to take up many of the shares on offer, giving them a stake in the restructured group, The Ferruzzi companies, an agricultural, industrial and chemicals

conglomerate, are struggling to overcome massive debts incurred in part

EUROPEAN FUTURES 108.75 (50.35 150.70 198.54 100.38 160.65 me: 100.980, Open interest; N.T. 956 1,078 1,025 1,023 1,026 1,024 1,025 1,025 1,026 1,006 1,006 1,010 1,016 1,015 1,018 N.T. 1,013 1,027 1,016 1,025 1,027 1,027 1,007 1,016 1,016 1,016 1,016 BRENT CRUCE OIL I IPE 1067.00 1068.00 1113.50 1114.50 1087.00 1068.00 1133.50 1134.00 ATHOOES IN 60 Grosse? 1713.00 1714.00 1773.50 1724.50 1736.50 1737.00 1747.00 1748.00 Spot Commodities Dividends EXTRA

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

November Industrial Output Rises

WASHINGTON (AP) — Output at U.S. factories, mines and utilities rose 0.9 percent in November, the sixth straight gain and the largest in a year, the government said, adding to recent evidence that the economy

In a second report, the Commerce Department said business inventories were unchanged in October, the first time in three months they failed to increase. Sales, on the other hand, rose 0.4 percent, the sixth

The combination resulted in an inventory-to-sales ratio of 1.45 in October, down from 1.46 a month earlier. The ratio means it would take advance in seven months. 1.45 months to deplete stockpiles at the October sales pace.

RJR Consolidating Nabisco Globally NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp. said it would fold its Nabisco International unit into Nabisco Foods Group in a

move that will consolidate its worldwide food businesses. The food and tobacco conglomerate said it felt the combination would allow it to more effectively manage and expand its food operations on a

CompUSA's Chairman Morton Quits DALLAS (AP) - Nathan Morton, chairman and chief executive

officer, has resigned from CompUSA Inc., the largest American computer superstore retailer, the company said Wednesday.

CompUSA said its directors named President James Halpin chief executive officer after accepting Mr. Morton's resignation. Giles Bateman was named board chairman.

Corning Plans Mexico Joint Venture

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Corning Inc. said Wednesday t would expand its optical-fiber business with an acquisition and end a it would expand its optical-fiber business with an acquiration and clart a joint venture with a Mexican company in the consumer glass business. The company also said it planned to sell 6.7 million shares of common stock to help finance the transactions.

Corning said it and Siecor, its joint venture with Siemens AG, would pay \$130 million to acquire the optical fiber and optical cable assets of blackers. Telecore 1 dd.

Northern Telecom Ltd.

The company also said it would pay Vitro S.A. of Mexico \$131 million to dissolve two joint ventures — Corning Vitro Corp. in the United States and Vitro Corning S.A. de C.V. in Mexico — established two years ago to make and sell consumer glass products.

(NYT, Knight-Ridder)

OVC Objects to Paramount Methods

WEST CHESTER, Pennsylvania (Bloomberg) — QVC Network Inc.'s attorneys said they have "very serious problems" with Paramount Communications Inc.'s procedures to auction off the entertainment and publishing company. In a letter to Lazard Frères & Co., Paramount's investment adviser, Martin Lipton, QVC's outside legal counsel, cited certain powers that Paramount's board would keep in the procedures that make the board's fairness questionable.

MCI to Take Consolidation Charge

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) - MCI Communications Corp. said it would take a fourth-quarter charge of up to \$150 million primarily to reflect costs associated with its realignment. The charge will also reflect consolidation costs related to MCI's acquisition of British Telecom North America, a unit of British Telecom Pic, the company said.

For the Record

RESUMED

SPECIAL

REVERSE STOCK SPLIT

Bencore 1/20 2-11 1-2

-5% -15%

30 1-25 30 1-25

Zenith Electronics Corp. said it planned to restructure certain product areas and re-engineer its consumer electronics and cable business, resulting in a fourth-quarter charge of up to \$30 million. (Knight-Ridder) British Airways asked a U.S. court to dismiss a \$325 million U.S. antitrust suit filed against it by Richard Br. mon's Virgin Atlantic Airways, a Virgin spokesman said on Wednesday. (Remers)

Dec 93 Dec 94 Dec 95 Dec 93 Dec 94 Dec 95

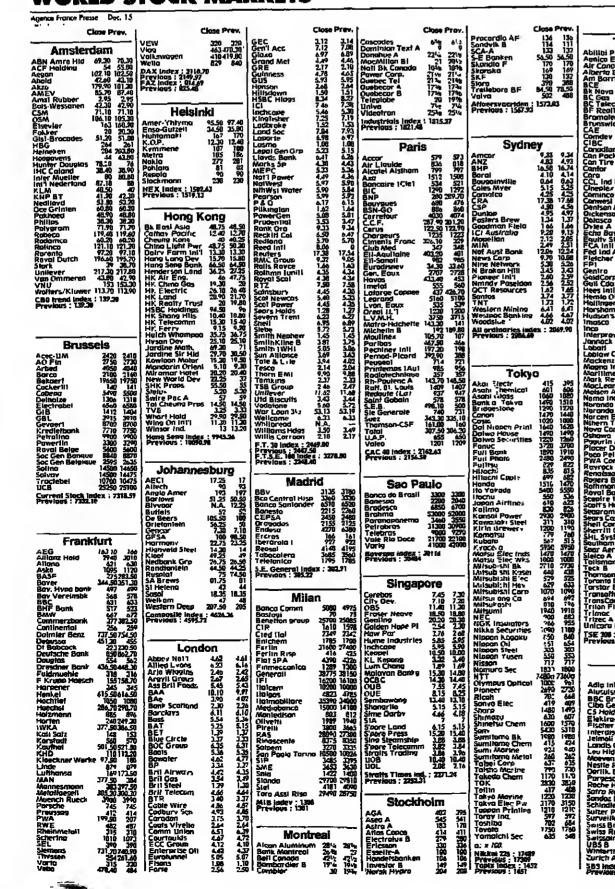
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MILAN — Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA and Montedison SpA will begin share issues to raise up to 5.6 trillion lire (\$3.3 billion) on Dec. 21.

Sources: Reuters. Motil. Associated Press Landon Int'l Financial Futures Exchange Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

U.S. FUTURES		
Via Associated Press Dec. 15 Season Season High Low Open High Low Clase Cha Op. Int.	Season Season Season Season High Law Clase Cha Co.Int	Session Season Hight Law Open High Law Close Chg Colin
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WORLD STOCK MARKETS



SEAT Staff Cuts Get Conditional Catalan Approval

MADRID - The Catalan regional government gave Volks-wagen AG approval on Wednesday for a string of staff reductions at its SEAT subsidiary in exchange for a promised investment of 120 billion pesetas (\$856.9 million).

The regional government gave Sociedad Española de Automoviles de Turismo SA, permission to lay off 4,616 workers over the next three years and give early retirement to 2,900 as part of the company's plan to shed 9,000 jobs from a work force of 13,500 at its Zona Franca factory.

Inflation Slides in Britain

LONDON - Britain's core inflation rate fell in November to its lowest level on record, boosting expectations that bank base lending rates would be cut from the current 5.5 percent early next year.

The annual inflation rate excluding mortgage-interest payments, the government's favored measure of inflation, fell to 2.5 percent from 2.8 percent in October, the Central Statistical Office said. That was the lowest rate since calculations on this basis began in 1975.

"The inflation figures were better than expected because there were falls in prices across the board and not just in food prices," said Sally Wilkinson, an economist at Morgan

Retail prices in November dropped 0.1 point, leaving the year-on-year growth rate un-changed at 1.4 percent, a 26-year low. Analysts had forecast a rise in the retail price index of 0.2 point last month, which would have lifted the year-on-year inflation rate to 1.6 percent from 1.4 percent.

SEAT said an additional 1,400 workers with temporary contracts would not be renewed. It also re-ceived approval to idle 8,228 work-

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ers for 16 days beginning Friday. SEAT plans to move all car production from Zona Franca to a new factory in Martorell, just outside Barcelona, and Juan Llorens, the SEAT chairman, said he was confident VW would approve the 120 billion pesets capital infusion. The Catalan regional government, known as the Generalitat, said approval for the staff reductions was

conditional on release of the cash. The VW supervisory board is to meet Saturday in Germany to ap-prove the restructuring plan, including the capital injection intended to offset SEAT's expected losses of 160 billion pesetas for 1993.

Mr. Llorens revealed that apart from the 120 billion pesetas from VW. SEAT will invest 67 billion pesetas in its manufacturing most likely funded from the units own cash flow. The investments are part of an industrial plan for 1994 to 1998, under which SEAT will increase the capacity of the Martorell plant to 500,000 cars a year by 1996.

■ Porsche Seeks Capital

The German luxury car maker Porsche AG plans to raise capital to help it invest 1.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$875.8 million) in develop-ing new models. Bloomberg Business News reported from Stutigart.

Management will ask sharehold-ers at their annual meeting on Jan. 28 for authorization to raise up to 20 million DM, increasing equity to 90 million DM, Porsche said.

The new cars, which Porsche will launch early in 1996, include one based on a prototype known as Boxster, to be priced between 70,000 and 80,000 DM, and a more expensive model, said the company spokesman, Anton Hünger.
Porsche said its decision to raise

apital showed it was determined to keep the company independent.
The family of the founder Ferdinand Porsche and his grandson Ferd-inand Picch hold all of the company's common stock and about 40 percent of its preferred shares.

Mr. Piech, chief executive of Germany's largest car maker. Volkswagen AG, is a member of Porsche's supervisory board, which made the decision to raise funds.

VW Feud Puts Skoda in Danger

German Investment Cutbacks Impact Automaker

MLADA BOLESLAV, Czech Republic --Along the conveyor, shining Skoda cars keep moving, interrupting their march to allow red robot arms, spraying sparks from their bifur-cated fingers, to weld tiny parts to their

frames.

Nine hundred vehicles a day roll off the line, window stickers like passports: Turkey. Britain, Israel, China, Russia, Poland and every corner of the Czech and Slovak repub-

"They like blue cars in Turkey, and the U.K. likes white," said Jaroslav Cerny, a company spokesman. "Czechs like red, and so do Russians."

Nothing, it seems, can stop Eastern Eu-rope's most successful automobile factory not even Volkswagen AG'S cancellation in September of a 1.4 billion Deutsche mark (\$825 million) financing package for the Czech plant, nor Volkswagen's decision last month to cut its promised total investment of 8.2 billion DM by more than half.

The Czech government, which still holds most of Skoda's shares, is not happy. The industry and trade minister, Vladimir Dlouhy, in fact, suggested VW has violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the 1991 purchase agreement that ultimately would give the German automaker 70 percent of Skoda.

He said be would demand an amendment to that agreement on Friday, when he meets with the VW chairman, Ferdinand Piech, in Germany, that will require VW to fulfill its original promise to double production, introduce a new model and build an engine fac-

VW says it will do the first two, but not the

In Mlada Boleslav, an ancient industrial town northeast of Prague, Volkhard Kohler, the Skoda vice chairman and chief financial officer installed by VW. thinks the Czech government's gripes sound like political pos-

The company is emerging as a success for the Czech government and for Volliswagen, be points out. When the year's figures are talled, Skoda should be VW's only profitable subsidiary, with an estimated 280 million koruna (\$9.4 million) profit, in the face of Volkswagen's 2.2 billion DM loss. When the Czechs sold Skoda, it was losing

nearly a billion koruna a year. So the govern-

Prague suggests VW has

violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the 1991 agreement that ultimately will give the German automaker 70 percent of

ment, Mr. Kohler said, should be happy, "We are responsible for this company and we are working for the profit of Skeda, not Volkswagen," said Mr. Kohler. "Our aims and the aims of the Czech government are the same - for Skoda to be successful."

Underlying the government's discontent were its high expectations.

When VW agreed to acquire Skoda in April 1991 in what was halled as the biggest foreign investment in the former Communist bloc, the German company promised to invest 8.2 billion DM, including 1.4 billion DM just for the share purchase. VW also vowed to introduce new models, double production. and build a plant that would produce 400,000

engines a year, half for Skoda's use and half going to other VW subsidiaries.

Now, as much because of Skoda's success

as VW's troubles. Volkswagen executives said the German company's total investment in Skoda would be only 3.75 billion DM. VW also said the engine plant was no longer feasible, because the poor performance of its other subsidiaries has left it with excess engine production capacity in Germany.

The withdrawal has shot holes in the Czech Republic's plan to pay off a growing debt left over from the days when Skoda was fully owned by the state. When VW bought Skodu, the government agreed to remove that debt from the books and maintained responsibility for repayment.

The good name of Volkswagen, govern-ment officials believed, would help solve the debt problem. By selling its 30 percent stake in Skoda on foreign stock markets, including London, Frankfurn and others, the government believed it could clear most of the debt by the end of this year.

Now, VW's troubles would only depress Skoda's share price if a public offering were to be made. The sale has been delayed, and Skoda is left with a debt totaling more than 6 billion koruna.

For Czech government officials, the engine plant has become a particularly sore point. As an international supplier, it would have been the most tangible benefit to Skoda from its association with Volkswagen. The government believed it would create jobs and bring hard currency into the Czech Republic.

"The situation has changed and today there is no demand from Volkswagen for these engines." Mr. Kohler said. "There is overcapacity. If you have enough capacity, it doesn't make sense to build a new plant when you can use only 50 percent of its capacity."

Investor's Europe Frankfurt London **CAC 40** 2200 3000 2900 Wednesday Close 139 30 139.30 Unch. **Amsterdam CBS Trand** 7.318.59 7,332.10 -0.18 Brussels Stock todax Frankfurt 2,149.97 Frankfurt 814.69 825.48 Helsinki HEX 1.502.63 1,519.13 Financial Times 30 2,469.00 London 3,278.80 3.248.40 305.22 302.91 Milan +0.54 MIB 1,308,00 1.301.00 Paria CAC 40 2,162.63 2,156.50 +0.28 Stockholm Affaersvaeriden 1,573.03 1,567.93 -0.73 Vienna Stock Index 465.55 468.99 Zurich 977.79 -0.60

Very briefly:

British Petroleum PLC's divestments in 1994 are expected to raise \$1.5 billion and nearly complete the restructuring of the company's asset portfolio, Chief Executive David Simon said. He said BP's performanceenbancement program had "produced better-than-expected results despite a low oil price."

 Statoil AS and Neste Ov have reported progress on plans to merge their. petrochemical and polyolefin businesses into a jointly owned company. • Scandinavian Airlines System is interested in developing its relationship with and possibly acquiring British Midland over time, the SAS chief executive, Jan Reinaas, told the Finans Tidningen newspaper, SAS. which currently onws 35 percent of British Midland's parent company. has an option to acquire the rest, the paper said.

• West European car sales fell 14.8 percent in the first 11 months, to 10.7million, a manufacturers association reported.

 Cable & Wireless PLC withdrew from the consortium bidding for a 30 percent stake in the Hungarian telecommunications company Matav because it was dissatisfied with the size of the stake it would have acquired, industry sources said.

Victory Smells Sweet for Champagne Industry Saint Laurent said in a statement Saint Laurent said, although there said Jean-Paul Leon SA, financial

By Suzy Menkes International Herald Tribine

PARIS - Champagne is losing its sparkle for Yves Saint Laurent -but not until the end of the year. The perfume launched in Septem-

ber by the fashion and perfume house Yves Saint Laurent SA and named for France's famous bubbly has been banned from France as of Dec. 30, when all products, packaging and advertising using the Cham-pagne name must be destroyed, an appeals court ruled Wednesday.

Siding with the producers of the sparkling wine, the court upheld an order barring Saint Laurent from selling the perfume in France under

that the fragrance would continue are already court cases pending in to be marketed in France, but without the name, It will continue to be sold as Champagne in many other

But the verdiet, which champagne producers hailed as a "great victory," allows Saint Laurent to take advantage of most of the yearend boliday selling season and may prove a publicity coup.

areas, however,

The periume bottle, which resembles a champagne bottle in shape, will still be sold in France but will be labeled only Yves Saint Laurent. The fragrance will keep its Champagne name elsewhere in Europe and in the Middle East, Yves

Germany and Britain.

"I am more or less content with this favorable judgment and the brilliant success of our campaign." said Jean Pinchon, president of the French group that regulates and protects wine designations, which sought to bar the perfume's sale. But we will continue to bring actions in each and every country where the Champagne perfume is introduced.

He said the fragrance had al-ready been banned in Brazil and that a case would be brought in the United States.

A spokesman for Yves Saint Laurent said the judgment would have little effect on the sales of Champagne, which have been reported as 200 million French frames 1834.2 million1 in three months. making it the top-selling fragrance

Launch costs were 100 million francs, so the perfume was already the and the cost of the witha "negligible" 10 million francs. able perfume sector.

director of Elf-Sanofi SA, which bought the house of Saint Laurent six months ago.

The verdict was also seen by some as a political maneuver, protecting perfume sales in the crucial holiday period while also backing the champagne industry at a time of falling sales and increased layoffs. The courts are obliged to enforce the place-of-origin laws. which govern the use of names that are assigned to the French wine

But behind the smiles at Saint Laurent and the cheers of the champagne growers lies another question: Is it proper for a stateowned company - as the Yves Saint Laurent parent is, although it may soon be privatized - to obey the laws of France but to flout the Champagne judgment overseas for commercial 22in?

In an industry where image counts as much as substance, the squabble, and further lawsuits to come, might tarnish the name of of Bank Slaski, but it could reduce polski Bank Kredytowy, based in . drawal and redistribution would be Saint Laurent in the highly profit- that to 30 percent by selling more to Poznan

ING Unit to Purchase 26% Of Privatized Polish Bank

WARSAW - ING Bank will pay 1.2 trillion zloty (\$59.9 million) to buy 25.9 percent of Bank Slaski privatized, the Finance Ministry

ING Bank, which will buy 2.4 million of Bank Slaski's 920 milbon shares, is expected to be an active investor with influence on management, the Finance Ministry said. It must hold its stock to: three veurs and give the government the right to repurchase shares it intends to sell after that.

The state is keeping 34.1 percent ING Bank, said Krzysztof Jakubiak,

ously sold 30 percent of the bank to small investors at 500,000 zloty per share, the same price paid by ING SA, the second Polish bank to be Bank, a unit of Internationale Nederlanden Groep N.V. The accord came after the govern-

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ment canceled an international, tender for a larger stake in Bank." Slaski in October, saying it was dissatisfied with potential buyers. Bank Slaski, based in the south-

emicity of Katowice, is the second of nine state hanks derived in 1989 from the National Bank of Poland to be privatized. Earlier this year, the government privatized Wielko-

(Bloomberg, AP)

BENETTON: Clothes Maker Spins High-Tech Strategy at New Factory

director, referring to the con trademark photographic ad campaigns that focus on society's ills from AIDS to racism - rather than clothes. "New technology will

The R&D department, she said is currently working on a fabric recomposed from scraps. If the development succeeds, she said, it could make profitable use of the tons of scraps currently swept away as waste in the textile industry each

Instead of using the new knowhow to develop a more integrated production process. Mr. Benetton said he aims to share the technology and production techniques, where possible, with the 600 outside suppliers upon which the company depends to produce finished goods from the fabrics that are knitted, dyed and cut by Benetton. About 80 percent of the finished pieces are larmed out to such suppliers, some partially owned by Benetton, giving the company great operating flexibility and low fixed

"I'm not interested in having 20,000 employees," he said. "We have every interest in transfering this technology to our suppliers so that they can give us better quality at lower cost."

Benetton employs 5,000 people directly — half in Italy — with an additional 30,000 people working

Weekly net asset Leveraged Capital on 13.12.93 Holdings US \$ 64.04 Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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AMSTERBAN DEPOSITARY COMPLY! L' Amsterdam, 13 December 1993.

The cost savings, he said, will help Benetton keep prices down and profits up, even as sales growth slows under the weight of global recession and near saturated markets in the United States and Eu-

Aiready, the company has abandoned its previous goal of reaching 4 trillion lire (\$2.37 billion) in sales by 1995. Now, Mr. Benetton says, that target may not be reached until 1996 or 1997.

Sales this year, he said, will ad-vance around 10 percent over the 2.51 trillion lire tallied in 1992, with net profit growing at about the same rate over the 185 billion line carned last year.

Considering the overall economic climate, he said advance orders have gone "very well" for the company's 1994 fall-winter collection.

Mr. Condetti predicts sales growth of 9 percent next year, with operat-ing margins holding steady with 1993 at around 15 percent.

Benetton's stock has risen 79 per-cent over the past 12 months, clos-ing Wednesday in Milan at 25,700

Continued from Page 9.: indirectly at small suppliers. This our advertising image," said Francesca Matter, a Benetion fashion operate 7,000 Benetion retail owns 80 percent of Benetion Group, with the remaining 20 percent trade. ing on the market.

Orders, Mr. Benetton said, were boosted by price reductions of 10 . in the United States, where Bener to 30 percent, made possible be-cause of reduced production costs and the devaluation of the Italian

Analysts say the company was wise to take advantage of a sharply devalued lira to reduce prices in export markets instead of pocketing the currency gain.

Sales are beginning to rebound ton stores have suffered in recent years, with many shutting their doors. The company licenses shops under the United Colors of Benetton, Sisley, 012 and And names.

We have abandoned the idea of having 700-800 points of sale in the United States," Mr. Benetton said-

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ters of very large corporations, but rather the tendency of smaller firms that are born here to leave," said Thierry Noyelle, deputy director of the Eisenhower Center, an economic research of free at Colum-

Biotech is plagued by the same problems that afflict all those doing business in New York; high taxes, an often-paralyzed political sys-

Some unusual obstacles, though, also stand in the way of biotech's development in and around New York. Researchers complain, for example, that academic or medical centers in the area have offered comparatively little support for re-

But the city, even with its abundance of major medical research

BIOTECH: New York Can't Keep Young Industries That Must Expand until the situation reaches a crisis

tion as a difficult place to live and work.

companies tend to thrive — is lagging badly. Perhaps the most dam-

aging problem has been the diffi-culty of finding space in buildings near Manhattan's major health iostitutions and converting them into the costly laboratories biotech companies need. Dr. John W. Rowe, president of Mount Sinai and chairman of the public-private commission on hio-

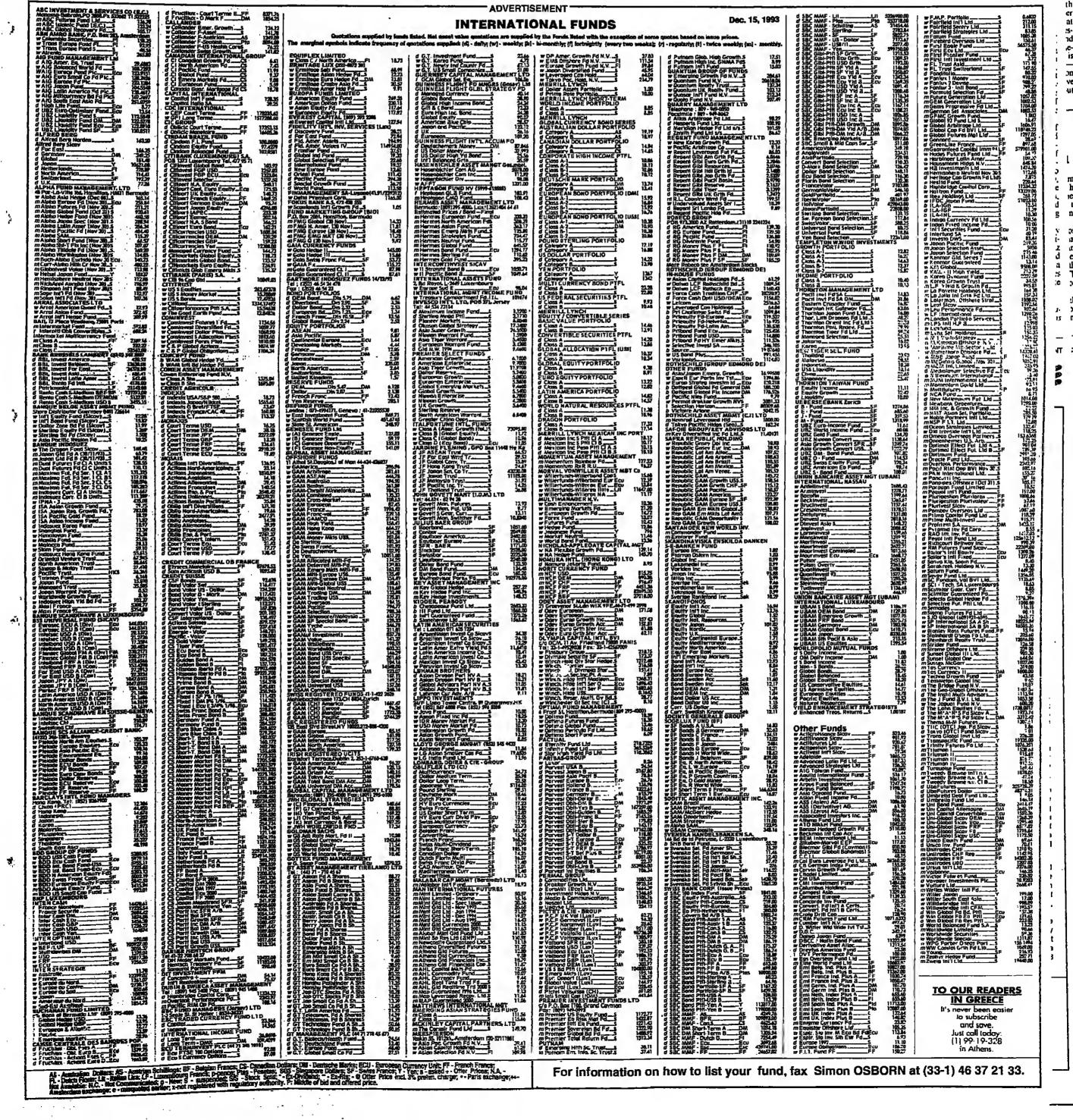
technology, said New York, once at

before acting?" he asked.

Local officials reply that theirfirst responsibility during the reces-York's economic base in financial services. They say they have begun

the vanguard of the nation's bio-

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Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide onces up to
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prices will not rise.

because it will replace other taxes so that overall

Inflation, currently running at more than 21

percent a year in urban areas, is a major source of worry for China's leaders, who fear it could cause

In addition, the gap between rich and poor in China is widening. Officials estimate that 4.3 million "rich" people cam 30,000 yuan (\$5,180) a year, compared with an average urban income of 1,826 yuan and a rural average of 784 yuan in 1992. Foreign comomists said the tax changes represented the communical between the central every

sented a compromise between the central govern-

ment and the provinces, which fear losing the source

of their new prosperity. Since China began relaxing

controls on its economy in 1978, the central govern-

receive an increasing share of new taxes, the exist-

ing advantages of the provinces will not be affect-

ing case off on a retrenchment policy it started in July," be added.

restrain economic growth and rein in inflation.

"Another part of the compromise was that Beil-

That policy constricted credit in an effort to

The compromise was that while Beijing will

ment's share of national revenue has fallen

one Japanese economist said.

social unrest, as well as for its consumers.

วลา

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Sells Public 30% Stake BOMBAY - India's largest

state-run bank launched the country's biggest securities issue on Wednesday, part of India's drive toward a market economy.

India Bank

State Bank of India's 22.4 billion rupee (\$721.8 million) commonshare issue is the first equity divestment by a state-run bank since India gained its independence from Britain in 1947, bankers said. The offer, amounting to about a

30 percent stake, also includes rights and preferential shares valued at 7.92 billion rupees. Its expected oversubscription rate of 15 percent "could make it the first \$1 billion issue by an Indian corporation." one merchant banker said.

The previous largest equity issue. at 21.72 billion rupees, was made by Reliance Petrochemicals Ltd., a private company, in September,

The divestimer is part of a twoyear-old program of selling stakes in state-run enterprises, although the government of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has said it will relain a majority stake in major banks and public corporations. Industrial Finance Corp. of In-

dia put a stake valued at 5.25 billion rupees on the market last week. At least three more state-run banks are expected to offer shares in the next six months, a banker said.

The partial privatization is designed to strengthen and improve efficiency of the overstaffed and undercapitalized state-owned banks. Indian banks and financial insultutions also are mising funds to meet global capital-adequacy standards.

Parliament passed a hill Tuesday permitting State Bank of India to reduce the stake beld by the Reserve Bank of India to 55 percent share issue would reduce the central bank's stake to about 69 percent, bankers said.

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Very briefly:

Bombay

Sources: Reuters, AFF

China's death toll from industrial accidents rose 112.9 percent, to 11.600, in the first eight months of this year from the like period in 1992, the official China Daily reported.

N.Q.

N.Q.

National Index

· Poseidon Gold Ltd., the gold-mining unit of Normandy Poseidon Ltd., offered 261 million Australian dollars (US\$175.6 million) in a takeover bid for Aztec Mining Co., a gold and base-metals miner 37 percent-owned by Ahumax Inc. of the United States: Azter directors rejected the bid,

Hong Kong's legislature added Nordic Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Inter-American Development Bank to its list of institutions whose Hong Kong dollar-denominated securities are exempt from Hong Kong profits tax.

Burmah Castrol PLC agreed to buy a metalworking fluids plant in Japan from S.C. Johnson & Son Inc. for 2 billion yen (\$18.4 million). Indian stockbrokers boycotted the country's major bourses for a second day, saying they would not resume trading until a ban on forward trading was lifted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

· Hong Kong's stock exchange said trading was resumed in seven companies that had been suspended for one day by a police investigation. from 98.23 percent. The current . Japanese companies are giving reduced year-end bonuses for the second year in a row; a newspaper survey of 1,226 companies said employee bonuses averaged 745,671 year down 0.8 percent from a year earlier. Bisomberg, AFX, AFI

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Hong Kong Clears Short Sales

No Tax Pain, China Vows

It Says Changes Won't Fuel Inflation

BELJING - China's top tax collector promised

Wednesday that the country's sweeping tax changes would not worsen its already-severe infla-

tion and said they would belp state-owned compa-

The People's Daily quoted Jin Xin, director of the State Administration of Tax, as saying taxes on

state companies would drop from as much as 55

percent to 33 percent, the same rate as on foreign companies, and that industrial and commercial

Private, collective and foreign-owned companies, with their lighter tax burdens, have rapidly gained market share in China recently at the ex-

China's 13,000 large and medium-sized state

enterprises are only 2.6 percent of all companies in

the country, but they produce 46 percent of nation-

al output and pay 67 percent of the taxes.

The reforms also include new taxes on land, real

estate transactions, natural resources, the stock

exchange, social insurance, inheritances and gifts.

A new consumption tax on 11 goods — including tobacco, liquor, cosmetics, jewelry, gasoline and cars — will not be inflationary, Mr. Jin said.

taxes would fall to 18 percent from 32 percent.

nies when they take effect next month.

Among the changes, senior debt of Dai-Ichi Kangyo and its guaran-teed subsidiaries in Australia, the Exchange of Hong Kong will allow Netherlands and Hong Kong was its members and investors to engage in the practice of short selling, The senior debt of Sakura and its beginning Jan. 3, 1994. Australian, Canadian, Hong Kong

pense of state companies.

"It's another step forward in providing a full range of capital markets products and an indication of the growing sophistication of the market. It brings the Hong Kong stock exchange in line with other markets," said the exchange's chief executive, Paul Chow.

Short selling is the sale of borrowed securities. Investors who think a stock's price will decline sell it short, hoping to subsequently repurchase the shares at a lower price

before returning them, The practice is common on duced to the exchange since early

Bloomberg Business News Western markets, but unknown in HONG KONG — The Stock Asia outside Japan. Short-selling will promote mar-ket stability, Mr. Chow said, by

preventing large swings in in prices. prices are rising sharply, short sellers would tend to stem the advance by selling some of their borrowed stock, if stocks are falling. investors would close out their short positions, buying back the horrowed shares they bad sold to book their profits, thus keeping prices from falling too far.

Twenty-one Hong Kong stocks have been designated for short selfing, but in the first six months only 16 will be eligible. Mr. Chow said. Short-selling in Hong Kong is the

latest in a series of changes intro-

A Hong Kong government land auction on Wednesday brought a

1992, when the central clearing sys-

tem was started. Mr. Chow said.

record 3.94 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$510.1 million) for a Kowloon site earmarked for apartment construction in a reflection of the real estate industry's confidence in the territory despite the worsening Chinese-British dispute over political reform, Bloomberg reported.

The buyer was a group of investors led by Sino Land Co., a real estate company controlled by the property tycoon Robert Ng.
Analysts had forecast the Lung

Ping Road site would bring in from 2.6 billion to 3.2 billion Hong Kong

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Japan Weighs Third Package To Aid Growth Finance Chief Banks' Debt

مكذامن الأعل

Breaks Taboo Downgraded

Compiled by Our Staff From Disposches TOKYO - Worries over Japan's recession prompted its finance min-ister to break a taboo Wednesday and say the nation might need a new

stimulus package. Economists agreed with Finance Minister Hirobisa Fujii, who lold the budget committee in the apper house of the Diet that a third supplementary budget for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1994, might be among measures the govern-ment would consider.

A second supplementary budget, which at the time was still being debated in the parliament, would finance only some of the stimulus measures in the 6 trillion yen (\$55.17 billion) package that was

adopted in September. A third supplementary budget could be included in economic steps to be considered later," Mr. Fujii said. His remarks led the opposition Liberal Democratic Party to boycott the budget debate for. several hours, but the poper house

later gave approval to the second It has been considered taboo for a cabinet minister to refer to the possibility of an additional fiscal package while lawmakers were still debating a previous one.

sokawa, however, has said he knows that Japan needs another economic package. But infighting in the government as well as political traditions have im from working out a

Prime Minister Moribiro Ho-

rescue plan for the economy. (Remers, AP) ta's original 1993 sales forecast.

Compiled by Our Stuff From Despatches

Saudis Win Philippine Oil Refiner Bid

TOKYO - Moody's Investors

Services Inc. downgraded debt of Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. and Sakura Bank Ltd. on Wednesday,

citing poor asset quality and weak profitability at the banks, two of

The downgradings, affecting a total of \$8 billion in debt, followed

a review launched in September.

They were also applied to units in Australia, Canada, the Cayman Is-

lands, Hong Kong, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

asset quality and weak core profi-tablity" as well as expectations that

they will be "burdened by high credit expense for several years,"

the New York-based credit-rating

downgraded to A1 from Aa3.

graded to A2 from A1.

News reported.

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and Luxembourg units was down-

Toyota Cuts '93 Estimates

and production estimates for 1993

a third time because of sluggish

demand, Bloomberg Business

Toyota now estimates it will sell

2.07 million vehicles in Japan this

year, 7 percent fewer than in 1992

and its lowest total in six years. The

figure is 10.8 percent below Toyo-

Toyota Motor Corp, cut its sales

Both banks suffer from "poor

the world's biggest.

concern said.

to raise much-needed revenue for its economic staff and public through the stock market early development program. MANILA - Sandi Arabian Oil Co. offered "It was a successful bid," said Monico Jacob, \$502 million to win the bidding for 40 percent president of Petron's parent, Philippine Naof the Philippine state oil refiner Petron, Enertional Oil Co. Sandi Arabian Oil is known as Arameo after its predecessor Arabian-Ameri-

The only other bid considered was from the Malaysian national oil company, Petronas. It
A second Malaysian company, Westment
bid \$421 million, below the \$440 million miniCo., also submitted a bid but it was not considcred because the company failed to meet tech-

Petron controls 40 percent of the local petro- nical conditions for the bidding. leum market and is the biggest state-owned. Philippine National Oil plans to retain 40 company to be privatized by Manda in an effort percent and sell the remaining 20 percent to the

Created after the first oil shock in 1973. Petron operates one refinery with a capacity of 155,000 barrels a day and a network of 860

The company expects to earn a record profit of at least 2.6 billion pesos (\$92.8 million) this

A consortium of Oman Oil and Atlantic Richfield Co., which had been also rumored as

a possible bidder, did not participate. (Reiders, AFP)

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WANTED: THE LEAN, THE MEAN AND THE SENSITIVE

Recession, deregulation can rarely plan for more and competition have than a year ahead. puwerfully concentrated European business minds on a single objective: how to make money and stay afloat. Paradoxically, this narrowing of focus is creating a need for managers with an ever-wider range of skills and broadly based cultural back-

"It goes without saying that today's managers must

Cross-disciplinary skills are crucial

be fully open to the international dimension of their activities," says Bruno Dufour, chief executive of the Lyon Graduate School of Business (Groupe ESC) Lyoni in France. Beyond this, they also require the quick-moving situations in a context where companies Characteristic

"In an increasingly complex environment, compa-

nies seeking executives for general management functions now require candidates to have more than a superficial knowledge of the different hranches of their husiness. What they want and expect nowadays are multi-specialists," adds Mr. Dufour, who also runs his own textile business. "Combined with the additional negotiating strength that the current employment situation confers on employers, this trend is leading companies to place greater emphasis on longierm loyalty to the company. When managers stay longer with the company. this enables employers to move them about more often between different sectors and functions, thus giv-Dexibility to deal with ing them wider and deeper

Characteristically.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety hy the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • Peter Gwynne is a free-lance writer based in Brussels, • Michael Rowe is a Paris-based business and financial writer.

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managers are "lean and mean," with a successful track record in areas such as cutting costs, downsizing. decentralization and corporate re-engineering. These requirements come on top of the need to understand foreign languages and cultures and to possess the necessary tools for managing continual change and diversity. Against this background, cross-disciplinary skills are also now at a pre-

"When I am evaluating young candidates for man-agerial posts. I like to see what they have done apart from their academic studics," says Adolf Ihde, head of junior manager development-international programs with Deutsche Aerospace in Germany. "For instance, if they have set up a small business activity or pursued some other project during the time they were studying at university, this is often a good sign.

According to Michel Azaria, director of the London Business School's career-management center. mobility in all its senses is a key managerial requirement. "The very notion of 'expatriate' has disappeared when it comes to the willingness of executives to refocate across European Immiers," he says, "Europe is now the domestic market.

today's most sought-after mobility, the ability to broad approach to ethics managers are lean and move laterally within the into its international MBA organization is also a

> Some observers believe that the current obsession with constant movement, quick assessment and instant action could be ohscuring longer-term The intensity of compe-tition certainly justifies the acquisition of such skills. but I am not sure that all the costs of this approach have been evaluated," says Eric Brivs, dean of the Institut Supérieur des Assaires

ment, which is run by the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry. "There is a tremendous value in the art of 'gazing or deciphering.' By this I mean the ability to look at patterns, areas and fields that at the outset appear completely disconnected. only to discover that in fact vears ago, a number of hidden relationships may tie them

together," adds Mr. Briys. In pursuit of this idea. Mr. Brivs is arranging a course on music as an unexpected model of managenient, to be taught by a well-known French conductor. ISA is also working jointly with the Louvre Museum as well as launching a program on ethnology and anthropology; it is also

studics.

The new challenges and uncertainties that face today's managers are subjecting corporate executives to unprecedented strains and conflicts. Many cannot keep up, and some are just unlucky. Those that survive, however, are much better informed and professionally capable than ever hefore. "There is now a new generation of managers equipped with deep cross-cultural understanding and a truly global per-spective," says Ludo (TSA) at Jouy-en-Josas near Lambrechts, dean of the Paris. ISA is part of the HEC school of manage-European University in Brussels.

Antonio Borges, co-dean of the INSEAD business school at Fontainebleau near Paris, adds; "Managers who use our services today know far more about their jobs and the way business works than their predecessors did as recently as 10

agement development nowadays is how to foster leadership qualities, and not basic functional areas." Mr. Borges is also a former deputy governor of the Bank of Portugal.

Across Europe, large businesses are flattening their hierarchical structures and dismantling internal demarcation lines as they struggle to concentrate their In addition to geographic attempting to integrate a efforts on the essential. This



The main thrust of man- Managing across borders: "The notion of 'expatriate' has disappeared."

means that companies are putting ever-increasing emphasis on the ability of executives to work in multidisciplinary teams as well as to run up and down the lines of corporate communication, easing pressure points and ensuring that the profit machine keeps working effectively.

A good example of this

trend is Mercury Commun-

ications," says Eddie however, that there is now a Obeng, the client-and-program director at Ashridge Management College in companies are looking for a Britain. "With our help, the company recently devised a new virtual team concept for their managers. The matrix approach to management, which was prevalent 15 years ago, is now thoroughly outdated."

Such trends do not mean,

single European management style, much less that standardized Euromanager. "Differing local and corporate cultures still play a vital role," says Peter Lorange. president of IMD - an international managementdevelopment institute based in Lausanne, Switzerland,

Michael Rowe

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the Euromanagers-Euroengineers Forum '93. So is the quality of the participants. At base, however, the event is an ultrasophisticated version of college job interviews.

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old event, which is run by the Brussels-based international recruitment company EMDS and sponsored by Benz and Daimler Commerzbank, is to match with the top-notch compa-

A total of 400 "highpotential graduates" will attend the event. They were selected from more than brightest of recent crops of 600 applicants from more college graduates. The than 20 countries. All have

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In selecting the 400, recruiters have sought evidence of high academic the high-flying graduates achievement, outstanding al skills, the ability to operate in at least two fanguages, international exposure and international mobility, a maximum of live years of experience after leaving college and availability for employment next year.

Individual companies have also set their own spe-

During the two days, candidates will be free to visit any of the company representatives present. Most have already scheduled interviews with two or three dance. In addition, the candidates will attend roundtable discussions and company presentations. The jobs oo offer span a wide spectrum. They range

from marketing to research and development," says Stephan Wajskop, manag-ing director of EMDS. The one thing that they have in

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nature of the work. graduates. Given the toughness of Europe's recession, companies have tough criteria for new recruits. recruits. That fact, accord-Nevertheless, a healthy proportion can expect to receive a five-star job offer. Last year, despite the economic situation, more than 100 were offered jobs,"

says Mr. Wajskop. Even attendees who do not receive offers will gain from the event, according to Zygmund Tyszkiewicz, secretary general of the Union of Industrial & Employers' Confederation of Europe. "Young people who are determined to work at the pan-European level will benefit simply by attending, thus improving their knowledge of the job market and of the qualifications and personal charac-

seeking," he says... One trend is working in

common is the international favor of the elite job-seekers. With the single market The experience does not having become a reality at represent a sinecure for the graduates. Given the toughseeking internationally minded managers and other

> ing to Mr. Wajskop, just about balances out the decline in job opportunities caused by the recession. Companies appreciate the quality of the applicants. The forum "provides an opportunity to meet out-

standing personalities - and recruit them," declares Joachim Bieker, vice president, recruiting and management development for Bertelsmann. Ernst Stauffer, vice president of human resources IFG at Swissbank Corp.,

adds: "For a company like ours involved in global business, this valuable ser-vice is particularly helpful for recruiting young multiteristics that companies are lingual and multicultural personalities. Peter Gwynne

Herald Tribune

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ROMA

MANAGEMENT EDUCATION: QUICK RESPONSES, NEW TACTICS

the world of business are nf management education sion and fierce competition are making companies question every cent programs, and individual students are finding it more difficult to leave their jabs to earall in MBA courses. At the same time, those very factors are boosting corpomanagement develupment to help them restructure and survive.

As a result, business schools and management institutes are frantically revising their own market offerings and structures as they compete for the available business in a new and pitiless climate. Degree courses such as MBA prograins and mon-degree house facilities for manageexecutive education are both being subjected to intense scrutiny and revision. Schools are trying to get closer to business, while companies are demanding an ever-bigger say in the way courses are delivered as well as in their content.

"There is a real change in ensioner behavior when it comes to the organization of non-degree management courses," says Bernadette Conraths, assistant director with the European Founda-

Turmoil and change in tion for Management De-te wirld of business are velopment (EFMD) in presenting the suppliers Brussels, "Instead of turning immediately to outside with a curious paradox. hodies for off-the-peg On the une hand, reces- courses, mure and more corporations are deciding what they want in-house. Then they shop around to they spend on training buy in whatever husinessschool expertise they may need on specific issues."

France's Credit Lyonnais bank provides one example of this approach. "We have 38,000 staff members in France and 40,000 ahroad, rate need for effective and the bank is pursuing a vigorous international expansion program," says Serge Vandade, director of the Credit Lyonnais training center in Paris.

The hank's courses include a program called CLIP, which aims at training around 40 new European executives every year over the next decade. We tely mainly on our inment development, and when we call on schools such as the HEC and ESSEC groups, it is usually tor help in the design of our own courses," says Mr. Vandaele.

Against this background, executive courses run by business schools are increasingly aimed at the broadest management issues, and at senior and upper-middle levels of management. Cranfield University School of



Tomorrow, the world: Students map out pan-European strategies.

Management in Britain, for instance, estimates that around 64 percent of delegates attending its open programs are senior managers and board directors. The school has elected to provide a mix of programs iailored for single organiza-

tions and open courses. MBA programs ~ traditionally based on a twoyear full-time course, following the original U.S. pattern – are also changing

More flexible packages on offer

and developing new variants. This is in response to student demands, including a wish for options that require less time away from the workplace, and to pressures to turn out graduates who can function in medi-

ately in a multicultural

cnvironment. As a result, Europe is seeing an increasing number of flexible packages such as part-time, executive, modular, distance-learning, company-specific and consortial MBA programs. The Open Business School in Britain,

distance-learning approach to MBA teaching. We are making constant efforts to update our leaching materiand we have developed 100 new cases in the last two years," says Henri Tézenas de Monteel, chief executive of the HEC

Moreover, Manchester

Business School has recent-

ly redcsigned its MBA course and now offers a fast-track option that can be completed in 12 months. This is intended essentially for students with at least five years' work experience plus a good first degree. We also hope that this shorter course option will encourage more firms to sponsor or support employees during their time at the chool." says Peicr Barrar,

the MBA program director. Also in Britain, Lancaster University Management School has been revising its MBA programs to provide greater focus on organiza-tional change. School authorities say this move was made in response to requests from industry. Lancaster also runs a com-

Hill & Knowlton - a

prominent example of the for British Airways and is currently extending the number of participants to around 200.

> Aerospace has set up a company MBA program, with degrees awarded hy Henley Management College. "This is a two-year part-time course, mixing elements of distance learning at home, course work in the office and periods on campus in Britain and the United States," says Adolf Ihde, head of junior management developmentinternational programs with Deutsche Aerospace in Munich. There are still not enough general managers in Germany, and part of our motivation for starting this program was to improve

the position in this respect." Many of the French institutions that run MBA and similar courses are financed by the country's major chambers of commerce and university institutions.

One well-known example is the MIB (MBA in International Business) degree awarded by the Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées in Paris, for example, provides a pany-specific MBA course Students from over 25 hranch in Germany, which

"Clients require faster de-

countries complete nine months of study at the Paris campus, based on a selfdesigned (and facultyapproved) curriculum, then work four to six months in a company anywhere in the world to complete the required "professional training project."

More specialized groups are also involved in management-education ven-tures. In 1988, a consortium including France Telecom, Air France, Banque Nationale de Paris and the Société Générale set up the Théséus Institute at Sophia Antipolis near Nice. The aim is to fill a gap in management education by providing courses that stress the importance of informa-tion technology.

In Germany: Deutsche According to figures collated by Richard Kwartler. editor and publisher of a specialized U.S. publication called MBA Newsletter, there are around 275,000 students currently taking MBA courses in the United States, and probably between 40,000 and 50,000 in the rest of the world combined. "Business schools in the United States are having to adapt in a similar way to those in Europe, though exceptions tu the two-year model are still rare," says Mr. Kwartler.

In this competitive environment, U.S. insututions are increasingly offering MBA and similar courses to European students, New York's Syracuse University, for example, offers MBA and other degree programs, which enable students to combine independent study with residential sessions on campus, Another example is the University of Maryland's

third of our course offerings offers a master's degree in international management.

The University of South Florida (USF), in collaboration with the École des Cadres La Défense, has recently launched an executive MBA program that involves intensive weekend study in France for 16 months, topped off with two three-week sessions on campus in Tampa, Florida.
Another example is the University of Hartford Business School (UHBS). which runs a Paris MBA program. "This year we have 34 nationalities represented in our class," says Heinz Brennwald, MBA

were modified this year, says Mr. Brennwald.

In addition, the Saint Xavier University in Paris (Graham School of Management) - an offshoot of the same university in Chicago - has been offering a part-time evening course MBA since 1989. It bas now launched a oneyear full-time MBA course aimed at international stu-

The Paris-based Institut Franco-Américain de Management (IFAM) provides both BBA and MBA instruction, involving study in France and the United program director. Like States. "MBA University," a one-year full-time MBA UHBS is revising its cur-riculum to respond to IFAM in 1986 in collaborachanges in the European tion with major U.S. uni-economic climate. "One- versities. M.R.



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THE RE-ENGINEERING DEBATE: NEW TOOL OR PASSING FAD?

"Re-engineering," a term coined by U.S. business consultant Michael Hammer, has rapidly become a key huzzword in international_management circles. But can the idea really help corpurate Europe to emerge from recession and to restruclure, or is it just another

passing fad? Eddie Obeng of Ashridge Callege. Management whose duties include running the school's re-engineering project, has few doubts. "The concept of the business hierarchy huilt up over the last two hundred. years or so aims largely at establishing and maintaining control," he says, "Now

'Clients require faster response

we have to forget all that and go for new structures. that directly help compames to make money."

Others take a more caunous line. "The idea is panty an affection to respond to "lenged." a need but planty also a current fashion," says Bernard Ramananason, the senior member of the HIII School of Management's professional and research team at long-endosas The need arrives from the competitive pressures on businesses to operate more flexibly and to break down traditional lines of demar-

cation. He adds Al that some time, there is

i,

no single common pattern in management restructuring. Continuing diversity is illustrated by the different requirements companies spell out when they go recruiting. "Some employers say they are looking for self-starters, others state that they want people who will adapt well to a strong corporate culture," says Mary Anne Waikart, associate dean of London Business School's MBA pro-

grani Whereas concepts such as downsizing aim principally at cutting costs, the idea of re-engineering is to reshape the company so that it focuses on essential revenue-generating activities. "Too many multinational businesses in need of a fundamental shakeup call in consultants who merely suggest ways to tidy up individual departments rather than going for a real re-structuring," says Mr. Obeng "The problem is that the people in charge do not want their own author-

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ity to be radically chal-

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If carried out successfully, root-and-branch re-engineering produces businesses that function like living organisms rather than like frozen pyramids, argue pro-ponents of the idea, "What

needs to be done is to reorganize companies totally so that they concentrate on core activities, cut out unnecessary levels of supervision and recognize that formul hierarchies are irrelevant," says Mr. Obeng. The key to this is organizing effective cross-disciplinary teams - either formally or on a virtual team basis - so that people can link up across the entire organiza-

provides one example of a company that has recently undergone global restructuring. Henceforth the outfit will be run by three equal regional chief executives for North America; Europe, the Middle East and Africa; and the Asia-Pucific region. The president and chief executive officer ~ New York-based Thomas E. Eidson - is abandoning his overall title in layor of a system under which each regional chief

will in turn preside over an

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cision making and response at the regional level without transnatiunal public relations consultancy originally based in New York a centralized bureaucracy in New York," commented Mr. Eidson when the changes were announced. "Under this new structure, our firm will be less hierarless burdened by overhead costs, less centrally controlled and certainly more sensitive to client service."

Restructuring often involves large companies being split up into smaller

units, "There are now more platoons out in the marketplace, more empowered people, more direct relationships with profit and loss, says Peter Lorange, dean of IMD. "Up to a point, these people can operate on their own, but we chical, less hureaucratic, are also now seeing a strong move loward these hived-off units linking up in strategic alliances and networks. This could be a significant trend for the fu-

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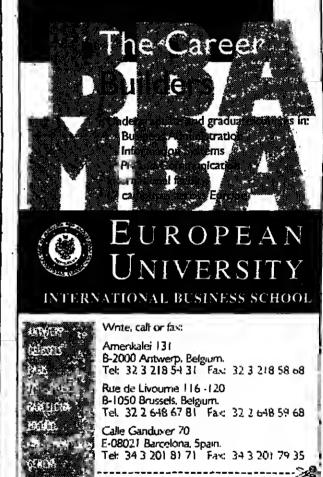
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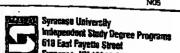
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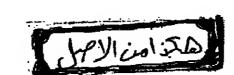
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- Master of Library Science Master of Social Science, International relations emphasis (1994 London residency
- Master of Science in Nursing

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FROM ENERGY TO SERVICES, A DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY Bahrain is on the move airport has been extended there are almost 90 comand work is due to begin mercial and investment again after three years of soon on a new, \$300 milbanks, both international intensive promotion by and locally incorporated, as well as offshore banks with lion deepwater port, which the government to will handle the new generaencourage greater induscombined assets totaliog trial and commercial tion of container vessels. more than \$70 billion. With the basic infrastrucinvestment and expanture - including unrivaled There are also 50 represension. In addition, there tative offices and brokerage have been significant telecommunications facilimoves to consolidate and houses as well as some 60 oes - in place, a wide range

improve the financial-services sector. Immediately following the Gulf War, fears were expressed that this small emirate in the Arabian Gulf. which lacked the oil resources of its much larger neighhors, would be left behind in an economic

In the last one-and-a-half years, however, a massive \$1.6 billion expansion of the aluminum smelter (ALBA) has been completed, giving it an annual capacity of 460,000 tons.

An extended 1,340megawatt power plant will send its surplus output via a new 220-kilovolt link to the island's national electricity grid. Two huge floating docks have been added to the Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard Company the sudden growth of off-(ASRY), the international

of localized manufacturing and industrial processes are either at the start-up or planning stage. These include two plants making aluminum wheels and other components for the auto industry, aluminum extrusions, foil, furniture, plasocs and petrochemicals. One of the biggest new

ventures just announced is a \$33 million tissue mill, which will be able to produce 15,000 tons a year of paper products. This is a joint venture between the Saudi Arabian Olayan Company and the U.S. Kimberly-Clark, which manufactures Kleenex.

Since the heady days of the late 1970s, Bahrain's main activities have revolved around financial services and, in particular, shore banking units. Today.

local, foreign and exempt insurance companies. Together, according to the Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA), they account for 17 percent of the overall economic activity: they are

persons Commenting on the govemment's efforts to create an attractive environment for the financial-services sector, Abdulla H. Saif, governor of the BMA, told an economic conference held in Bahrain earlier this year: "We have provided an

also a major employer of the local work force,

employing more than 4,000

government has been stressing the importance of developing a non-oil-based economy, oil and gas still account for more than 60 percent of total revenues.

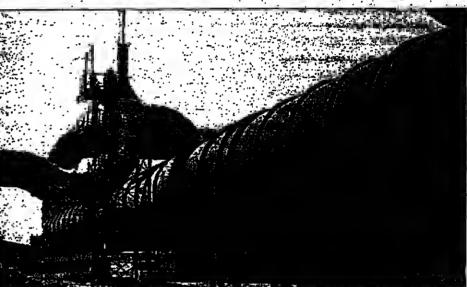
Plans to upgrade the refinery to enable it to produce higher-grade lead-free gasoline as well as a small amount of MTB, the gasoline lead-free additive, are apparently being revised. Rashid Al-Dhubaib, director for oil at the Ministry of Development and Industry. has said that a review of the current plans will be completed early next year.

The government is also trying to encourage greater support from the private sector and hopes that the emerging stock market will develop into a vehicle for more local investment. Privatization is also being introduced as a means of financing new and existing projects. These include the

cases, by extensions - to a number of the leading hotels. like the Gulf. Sheraton. Regency. Sheraton, Diplomat and the Holiday Inn. The latter has had a substantial new conference hall built. Next year will see the official opening of Bahrain's first senside hotel Le Meridien; it will set new standards of luxury for visitors to the island. which is also to have its first all-green golf course.

The service industries have always been the backbone of the Bahraini economy. In addition, due to the substantial skill base, the government would like to see more export-oriented manufacturing, and it is constantly reviewing its package of incentives for investment.

Foreign investment and agency legislation have been liberalized and overbanied." says Abdul.



The Aluminium Bahrain (ALBA) smelter, which completed an extensive modernization project last year, provides feedstock for many downstream industries on the island.

administrative framework, and a wide range of modern infrastructure, particularly in the field of telecommunicalions. We have reduced red tape and have supported innovation." lo the early 1930s.

Bahrain was one of the first countries in the region to discover oil, but production has always been limited and, until recently, was only about 70,000 barrels a day. Today, however, it receives an extra 30,000 barrels a day in shared production with Saudi Arabia (now linked to the island by a 25-kilometer causeway) from the Abu Safa oil field. The oil is processed by the Bahrain Petroleum Company (Bapco), which also refines another 250,000 barrels a day of mainly Saudi oil. While the

schemes have also been discussed.

Dhabi, Oman and Qatar - and duty exemptions." has just ordered six B777s. from Boeing, with an option on another six, as part of its fleet upgrade: It has already ordered six Airbus A340-300s, the first of which will go into ser-vice next May. Sbortly after, it will start operating direct flights to the United States and to new destinations in Europe. The airline hopes to make \$20 million in profits this year.

Bahrain is also hoping to capitalize on its geographical position as the hub airport for the region and to create a more vibrant tourist and incentive-travel industry. There has been a radical refurbishment - in some

environment free from corporate and personal taxa-tion and from exchange desalination projects. Build-my. "An industrial incencontrols, a liberal legal and operate-and-transfer tives program will reward those who choose Bahrain as a strategic location, with substantially lower charges Gulf Air - jointly owned by Bahrain with Abu as well as labor incentives

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Villa ...

With the announcement this year of a consultative council, Bahrain is also heading toward a more democratic form of government. It already has one of the most liberal press and broadcasting systems in the Gulf. "The free flow of information has revolutionized life in the Gulf," said Tariq A. Almoayed, minister of information, in a recent article. "Business and financial institutions bave quickly realized that this has increased the feeling of stability and tranquility in the market, which has added to the success of the country as a financial cen-" Michael Frenchman

A mosque in Manama: Stability and tranquility have con-

Many banks are

returning to their roots.

tributed to Bahrain's success.

Thank goodness there's one bank with its roots in the world.

Domesoc problems and changing financial circumstances are causing many banks to re-evaluate their posicions. And some are pruning their international octworks and services to concentrate on so-called core-business.

For ABN AMRO Bank, the core-business is the customer. Even in difficult circumstances. And we are determined oever to drift away from the creed which has been our successful guiding policy since our foundation in Holland, nearly two centuries ago: stay close to the customer, listen to his needs, and provide the very best banking solutions and facilities. With the present internationalisation, ABN AMRO Bank maintains that banks should guarantee their customers a working oetwork. Under all circumstances.

For us that is not a matter of choice; it is an obligacioo. And it is an obligation which we are meeting. Demoostrably. We already have 1922 branches in 53 countries. And during 1993, we shall be opening 34 more. Including full-service branches in Prague, Budapest, Madras, and Shanghai. And representative offices in St. Petersburg, Kiev, and Ho Chi Minh City. All examples of our cootinuing policy of investing oot only in branches, but also in quality and integration.

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A \$20 MILLION UPGRADE AND OTHER TELECOM TACTICS

last month, the airwaves were silent for six hours as the mobile-phone net-work of Bahrain Telecommunications Company (Batelco) was switched off. This will allow engineers to complete the final stages of a 7.5-million-Bahrainidinar (\$20 million) up-

Batelco made a profit of \$50 million

grade of the mobile system. Capacity will increase from 11,000 lines to 20,000 lines as the number of base stations rises from 11 to 30. By 1995, mobile-phone users wili be able to call Europe directly.

Bahrain has always been at the leading edge of telecommunications technology, which is given top priority by the government. Telecommunications development has been one of the key factors in attracting the financial-services sector and other services to the

On one Friday night launched a new trunked- the 127th member to sign mobile-radio (TMR) sys- the Washington operating tem, which is especially agreement of the aimed at transportation- International Telecommuniservice industries.

TMR is an advanced system that allows a large investment by \$4.5 million. number of users to The ability to go anyexchange voice and data, where in the world via messages via radio from . Intelsat and the system mobile unit to mobile unit as well as between base : control points,

International companies, including Nokia of Finland and Ericsson of Sweden, are lining up to compete for a possible 10,000-line global system for mobiles (GSM), which will enable users to "roam" throughout the Gulf Cooperation. Council member states: Oman, Qatar. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United. Arab Emirates

Batelco is constantly introducing a wide range of new services, including sophisticated international paging, high-speed data links, voice mail, teleconferencing, international video and many other business services. Earlier this

fleet operators and other cations Satellite Organization (Intelsat), in which it has now increased its

> quality have enabled Bahrain to maintain a modem telecommunications network over the years," says Andrew Hearn, general manager of Batelco. Until this year, Batelco had been a nonmember user of Intelsat.

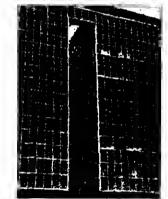
Last year, Batelco which prides itself on having some of the lowest communications charges made a profit of nearly \$50 million. Last month, Sheik Isa bin Ebrahim Al Khalifa, first deputy chairman of the company, laid the foundation stone for its new 10story downtown building in Manama. The 6.5 million-Bahraini-dinar building. which will also house a 30,000-line digital exisland. Bateloo has just year, the company became ed by 1996. M.F. change, should be complet-

zeenomicelia

More Clout for Financial Sector

The Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA), the country's central bank, is introducing new measures to reinforce fixed deposits in Bahraini Bahrain's role as the preeminent financial center in the Middle East. A deposit-protection scheme is being implemented, and new regulations governing collective investments and Islamic banking have also been issued. These reforms are helping to ensure that the current high rate of economic growth takes place at a sustainable pace and that the steady improvement in the banking sector's performance is main-

Proposals concerning the new deposit-protection scheme were sent to financial institutions and government agencies earlier this month. The scheme will



Bahrain Stock Exchange: a vehicle for local investment.

apply to small investors. category for investment both resident and nonresident, and it will cover current, call, savings and/or dinars and other currencies. as well as nonbearer certificates of deposit denominated in Bahraini dinars and other currencies issued by the country's commercial

Under its terms, depositors will be entitled to receive the lower figure of either 75 percent of their combined deposits or a sum of 15,000 Bahraini dinars (\$39,700) in the event of a commercial bank liquidation. Funds for the scheme, up to a maximum of 25 million Bahraini dinars in one year, are to be provided by the banking sector and will be administered by the BMA, officials from the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce, government ministries and the Bahrain Bankers Society.

The move is the first of its kind in the Gulf and will help to reassure depositors in the wake of the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, It also supplements other measures taken recently by the BMA to regulate mutual- and unit-trust schemes and investment consultants. Our first interest is to guarantee the integrity of the market," says BMA Governor Abdullah Saif.

The BMA, he adds, has

advisors in an effort to prevent "market raiders" and to ensure that the present worldwide trend toward universal banking is supervised adequately.

Local banks are now taking up the promising field of providing a new range of collective investments to investors in both Bahrain and the Gulf.

The National Bank of Bahrain reported that more than 150 people from the region attended an investment forum it held in October to introduce its new team of investment advisors and four new private-label investment funds. Further launches, concentrating on interna-tional equity funds, are planned in the next few

Bahrain International Bank is also moving into this area with the launch of its American Real Estate Income and Growth Fund. Announced in October, it is reported to have raised \$15 million, 20 percent more than the minimum target set

Going a step further, the Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait has announced that it plans to expand its services to include private banking by early next year.

"BBK has previously offered investment opportunities in mutual funds, but private banking will be a General Manager and Chief Executive Murad Ali Murad. Portfolio assets management will be provided in association with a leading international company, he adds, and management will be obtained on loan from Switzerland.

For the offshore-banking units, both project finance and export-credit cover are providing substantial business, particularly in the Gulf region as a whole. A new link between the Aluminium (ALBA) smelter's powersupply system and the Bahrain national grid is being built with the help of ABN-AMRO, the Netherlands-based bank. Its Bahrain OBU served as a lead manager for the \$70 million funding late last

The BMA's decision to register the Faisal Islamic Bank of Bahrain as a full commercial branch also reflects its concern for promoting the country's financial center both regionally and internationally; at the same time, it is maintaining its commitment to firm and timely supervision. The new branch, which will offer products based on Islamic financial principles and which opened in October, is fully incorporated in Bahrain and subject to the normal reserve requirements, the London-based

in November. "We are the lender of last resort," says Mr. Saif. "As long as the rules of the game are laid out and there is transparency in terms of risk - the type and the magnitude - it is for the investor to

decide. Still other efforts are being made to guard against the kind of speculative activity, particularly in real estate and in share dealings, that have posed problems elsewhere in the region as well as abroad. The BMA is closely monitoring trends in these activities, as well as in the rapidly growing amounts of consumer finance, says Mr. Saif. There is concern over the growth of facilities for weekly Middle East consumers that are not put brand-new service," says Economic Digest reported to productive uses," says

the governor. "Should we see speculative activity, we caution the banks."

Bahrain's leading internntional institutions are expanding their operations in the world's leading economies. The Arab Banking Corporation. which reported a rise of almost 30 percent in pretax profits - to \$103 million in the first nine months of this year, has taken its first steps toward establishing a joint venture in China, senior executives reported in October. As part of the plan. ABC has agreed to sell 20 percent of its Hong Kong subsidiary, the International Bank of Asia. to a leading Chinese financial trading group, and it is planning to float another 25 percent of IBA shares on the Hong Kong stock exchange. ABC, IBA and

the Chinese company

Everbright Holdings will

then set up a joint-venture financial institution on the mainland, the executives

Meanwhile, two of added. Elsewhere, the international investment bank. Investcorp, which has its headquarters in Bahrain, has completed arrangements to acquire Camelot Music, the third-largest specialty music retailer in the United States. Investcorp recently became the sole owner of Italian luxury goods retniler Guccio Gucci.

Investcorp also recently acquired the German fashion group Mondi; the U.S. convenience-store chain. Circle K Corp.; and Thorn EMI Lighting in Britain. Together with the enhancement of Bahrain as a regional financial center, these moves will help to consolidate its growing importance as a player in international finance.

Pamela Ann Smith

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. • Michael Frenchman is a free-lance writer based in Britain who writes often about the Middle East. • Pamela Ann Smith. based in London, writes often about

Middle East issues.

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WISH LIST AND LURES FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

Much of the credit for Industry Yousuf Ahmed. Al Bahrain's bnoyant new image as a fast-track investment center is due to the efforts of the Bahrain Marketing and Promotions Office (BMPO), which seeks to cut through some of the bureaucracy that sometimes faces inward investors and possible jointventure partners.

ness of the investment opportunities that we are offering here, and we are streamlining our licensing system accordingly." says Minister of Development and

Shirawi, whose ministry is responsible for the BMPO, "We. have become the agent of the prospective business partner, and we are here to help with visas, labor regulations, environmental issues, planning and everything involved in setting up a new pro-

The BMPO highlights the fol-"We now see a growing aware- lowing incentives for business partners: 100-percent foreign owner-

ship of companies allowed. No personal, corporate or withholding taxes.

of capital or profits. Established money market.

 Free currency convertibility. Well-established legal system.

 Skilled labor force. Advanced telecommunica-

· Well-placed distribution center for the region.

Low operating costs.

for expainates Because of former colonial links with Britain, English is widely spoken, and many Bahrainis have been trained with

· No restriction on repairiation British firms of accountants, lawyers and other professional.

The BMPO is keen to attract high-value manufacturing and. assembly operations that can create a new export and distribution

On its "wish list" of highpotential investment areas, it cites industries such as electronics and Attractive living environment electrical assembly operations, pharmaceuticals and medical products, and downstream aluminum-based manufacturing

PEARL OF THE GULF: HERITAGE ON VIEW

beacb-resort hotel - Le Meridien, which will be a major attraction for both Gulf tnurists and international visitors.

Although Bahrain has many luxury-class hotels. Le Meridien is the only one by the seaside. The hotel

Bahrain is preparing a major tourism drive

has a splendid sandy beach and faces the city center. with its office blocks towering in the distance across the bay. Not far from the approach to the hotel is one of Bahrain's many old Pertuguese colonial fortresses. now being restored, and one of the few remaining boat yards, where tradition-

al sailing dhows are built.

Bahrain's fortunes were once hased on the pearl trade, which ceased commercially with the advent of the cultured pearl during the 1930s. Bahrain became known as the "Pearl of the Gulf," and today there is an excellent diorama of pearl fishing in the National Museum and Civic Center - a must for any visitor to the island. There are also displays of traditional scenes of life through the centuries to modem times, including a contemporary art gallery with some striking oil and watercolor paintings.

The island is steeped in history and heritage, more so than almost anywhere land.

Next spring will see the else in the Gulf. The central part of Bahrain is covered with thousands of burial mounds dating back to the third century B.C. and possibly even earlier. In those times. Bahrain was known as "Dilmun," the trading capital of an ancient civilization. Apart from the fort near the Meridien, there are several others that can be visited. These include the fully restored Arad fort on Muharaq island, where concerns and displays of traditional music and culture are held.

"We have archaeological and historical sites to marvel over," says Rajab Khadim, director of

tourism and archaeology, Delving into the past is far from the only thing to do on the island, however. Bahrain offers a full range of sporting activities, including sailing, snorkeling and scuba diving. The island's surrounding coral reefs are rich in all manner of senti-tropical fish.

There are also dhow trips, perhaps followed by a harbeeue dinner featuring freshly caught fish on the beach. Other activities include desert safaris and horseback riding.

Bahrain is now preparing for a major tourism drive, which will be heralded by a major international conference next May. This will form part of "Bahrain '94," a special government-sponsored week of events to highlight tourist activities as well as other opportunities for investment in the is-

Wherever you see change in Bahrain



... you see us

As one looks back over the last 25 years, one cannot field but marvel at the amazing transformation that has taken place in Bahrais. In Industry, Banking, Technology, Human Resources, the quality of life itself , the changes have been truly remarkable.

Encouraging innovation and progressiveness has always been close to the heart of BBK. And in every walk of life, be it figancial or otherwise, the Bank of Fahrain & Kewait will continue to be found... wherever there is change.

BANK OF BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT B.S.C.



Change for the better.

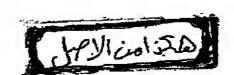
If you're investing in Bahrain we've got some extraordinary business connections



If you're looking to set up business in the Middle East's premier investment location you couldn't ask for a better business ally than BATELCO. Our telecommunications system is one of the most advanced in the world and has always played a vital role in establishing Bahrain as the hub of trade and commercial activities in the region, BATELCO's fully digitized network provides direct dial links around the globe. We play host to a range of modern telecommunication systems and services at prices that will please the most cost-conscious manager, In fact, BATELCO can offer you the best value packaged rates in the whole of the Middle East, as well as individually tailored ones to meet your company's

To find out what BATELCO can do for your business, contact International Sales, BATELCO, P.O. Box 14, Manama, Bahrain, Tel: (+973) 885151, Fax: (+973) 536999.





Ex-Jay Eichhorn Is 5th Free Agent To Join Orioles

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Relentless in their pursuit of free agents, the Bal-timore Orioles have signed their fifth of the off-season. They added relief pitcher Mark Eichhorn by giving him a minor league contract and assuring him that he would be

added to their major league roster on or before Jan. 15.

The club also gave the 33-year-old right-hander a \$25,000 signing bonus and guaranteed \$350,000 of the \$500,000 salary he will earn if he makes the club. The deal includes an option for a second year at a \$537,500 salary, or he would receive a \$37,500 huyout.

He earned \$700,000 with the Toronto Blue Javs last season, when he compiled a 3-1 record and 2.72 earned run average in 54 games.

The Orioles previously signed Rafael Palmeiro and Sid Fernandez plus two of their own free agents, Harold Baines and Tim Hulett. They have offered another of their free agents. Fernando Valenzuela, salary arbitration.

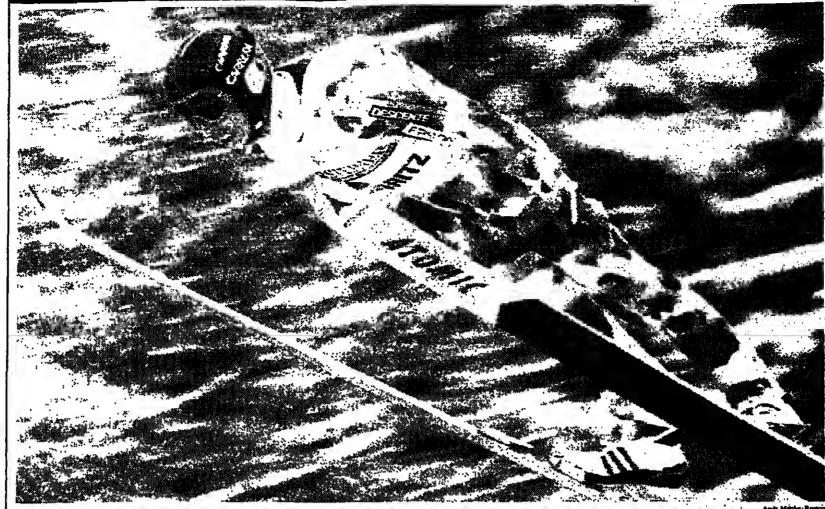
Other free agents agreeing to new contracts on Tuesday were two infielders, Randy Ready and Jeff Ready re-signed with the Mon-treal Expos, who bad offered him salary arbitration, accepting a mi-nor league contract with the provi-sion for a \$350,000 salary if be plays in the majors. He batted .254 with Montreal last season.

Treadway, a .303 hitter in 221 atbats last season in Cleveland, rebuffed the Indians' salary arbitration offer and agreed to a minor league contract with the Los Angeles Dodgers. The deal provides for a guaranteed \$500,000 salary wherever he plays, plus an option year for \$500,000, or a \$50,000 buyout.

A former Dodgers catcher, Mike Scioscia, also agreed to a minor league contract, signing with the Texas Rangers, where he will probably become the backup to Ivan

Scioscia, 35, is a 13-year major leaguer who left the Dodgers as a free agent in 1992, signed with San Diego, then was injured for the

He signed with Texas's Class AAA affiliate at Oklahoma City, but the Rangers manager, Kevin Kennedy expects to tap his leadership and experience to help polish Rodriguez's play, particularly his handling of pitchers.



AIRBORNE - Kenji Ogiwara of Japan soaring toward victory on Wednesday in the ski jump portion of a Nordic combined event in St. Moritz, Switzerland. With jumps of 95.5 and 93 meters, Ogiwara edged his compatriot Takanori Kono, (96 and 92 meters). Bard Joergen Elden of Norway won the event's cross country portion.

Some Smart Shopping for a Pennant

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Orioles signed
Mark Eichhorn on Tuesday, a free agent who's pitched in 496 major league games with an ERA of 2.98. He's the kind of proven, quality middle reliever who'd help flesh out any contender's bullpen. He throws sidearm and never gets hurt. If Gregg Olson's arm goes sour, he could free up Alan Mills to be the Orioles' stopper. The Birds signed Eichhorn away from — drum roll — the Blue Jays, who wanted to keep him but couldn't afford him.

If that isn't a sign of the times, tell me what is, Mr. Double H is no star, but he's exactly the - kind of player a

Vantage Point

committed team adds to its mix if it smells a pennant and is willing to go after it. These days, Rafael Palmeiro is Monday. Eichhorn is Tuesday and who knows

who is The Man Who Will Be Thursday. Throughout the Orioles organization, it is virtually assumed that, sooner or later, somebody is going to trade the Orioles a solid 15game winner for the package of Arthur Rhodes. Manny Alexander, Brad Pennington and Damon Buford. Perhaps the Astros will offer Pete Harnisch and third baseman Ken Caminiti. Whoever rises to the bait — perhaps the Phils for Terry Mulholland — it will increase the

Oriole payroll by millions of dollars. All this underlines one huge and undeniable

Peter Angelos, the new Orioles owner, isn't just spending money to placate his fans or to keep Camden Yards filled for a couple of years to protect his investment. He isn't just a Baltimorean doing the right thing out of civic pride or who wants to hear cheers in restaurants.

This guy wants the World Series. He wants it bad. And he wants it now.

kicks, not the bucks. If you don't love the pomp and the pressure, the headlines and the criucism, the whole havin'-a-heckuva-time scene, then put your millions in mutual funds and settle for a season ticket. In a sense, Ted Turner has it right: Buy team. Take Jane to Series.

Angelos could have spent less than he al-ready has and still made every Orioles fan content. Signing Rafael Palmeiro by itself would have sufficed. Angelos certainly doesn't have to keep spending. But it has become clear that he's going to do this job right. Then hold his breath that it works.

For years, the Orioles decision makers have been outwardly bland and inwardly uptight. Now, Angelos has encouraged his top people to have some fun, have some style. As if it were baseball, not heart surgery.

At Monday's Palmeiro press conference, general manager Roland Hemond was showing baby pictures. He even said he'd really wanted Palmeiro all along, not Will Clark, but never dreamed that Texas wouldn't re-sign Palmeiro.

Manager Johnny Oates was broadcasting his possible opening day lineup four months in advance! Brady Anderson, Mike Devereaux. ioken. Harold Baines, Chris Hoiles. The Third Baseman (perhaps still Leo Gomez). Jeffrey Hammonds and The Second Baseman (Mark McLemore or Harold Reyn-

"That's left-right-left-right at the top and a switch hitter at number 9," said Oates, who loves to make late-inning relief decisions bard for other managers by alternat-

ing lefty and righty hitters. Teams that operate on a shoestring tend to ingrain a kind of defeatism in their dugouts. Clubs that feel ownership cares deeply about winning have an extra cockiness. And if any team needed an injection of cockiness, it's the

Angelos understands the first rule of modern baseball ownership: Most of the payoff is in the on that blandness. Oates has already started to speak up for his players, trying to give them a boost by evaluating them highly, rather than protecting himself by leaving the impression that he doesn't have much with which to work.

Sometimes, spending and dreaming and set-ting high goals works dramatically. Two years ago, the Jays decided it was Now or Never. They spent — wisely but by the barrel, And won back-to-back world titles. Now, they're calming their payroll waters.

Just as often, bowever, spending and expec-tations rise but disappointment follows. Two years ago, the Dodgers and Mets acted like the Orioles now. Not only did they fail to win, they both fell apart. Last winter, the Braves got sick of losing the Series. No price — Greg Maddux or Fred McGriff — was too rich. Thanks to the hils, they didn't even get a chance to lose the

For Angelos and the Orioles there's risk in all this high living. But for fans, there's just plea-sure in watching as others walk the tightrope.

WELCOME TO THE powerbouse, furn-W house—and perhaps flophouse—period in Orioles history. It's gaudy, It's greedy. But it's also fair. The Orioles aren't spending beyoud their means. And they aren't raising the sport's market value for free agents. They got Palmeiro for the same price tag the Rangers established for Clark.

Times change and worms turn. These days, with his Tigers poor and in the dumps, Sparky Anderson likes to say: "When I managed John-ny Bench, Pete Rose and Joe Morgan with the Reds, people thought I was the best thing since sliced bread. Now, those same people tell me I'm too dumb to slice bread."

Already this week the Orioles brass has gotten much smarter. And it's only Wednesday, By Friday, the Warehouse may not be big enough to hold all the Bird brains.

Russian Striker Paralyzed in Lisbon Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LISBON -The Russian international soccer star Sergei Cberbakov was paralyzed from the waist down Wednesday and faced surgery for injuries suffered in an automobile accident earlier in the day.

The striker, 22, fractured his skull and two vertebrae when the car he was driving collided with two others Wednesday morning on Lisbon's main Avenida de Liberdade, the Portuguese news agency Lusa

Cherbakov was conscious and in stable condition, but unable to move below the eight and ninth vertebrae, said Dr. José Figueiredo.

"There is a chance that the player could get around on his own legs with crutches, but be will not play soccer again," he said, adding that Cherbakov would be operated on later Wednesday.

The crash occurred as Cherbakov, a striker for the firstdivision club Sporting Lisbon, was returning from a farewell party for Bobby Robson, the coach who was fired on Friday.

A team official said Cherbakov was alone in the car and was the only person injured in the accident. (AP, Reuters)

World Cup for Clubs? Not for German Stars

MIAMI - Germany's coach, Berti Vogts, and several of his top players launched a fierce attack on plans for a soccer World Cup for clubs, saying it would put too much pressure on international players.

Vogts said proposals for a biennial competition, which will be dis-cussed Friday by FIFA, the sport's world governing body, would elog an already packed calendar for in-

"There are already a lot of demands on the players with interna-tional football and the European club competitions, Vogts said, "I don't know when there is going to be time for a world club competi-

He added, "With more tournaments, you would have to ask yourself when the players would be able to take a holiday."

Plans for a 16-team competition

among professional clubs. in addition to that among national teams, will be discussed by FIFA's executive committee at a meeting in Las Vegas before Sunday's 1994 World Cup draw.

if approved, the first tournament is planned for the summer of 1995. Eight teams from Europe would compete with two each from FI-FA's four other confederations.

It has been proposed that the event be held in odd years to avoid clashing with the Olympics or the

World Cups: Some members of Germany's 1990 World Cup-winning squad expressed fear that this would force national leagues to cram more fixtures together. This could threaten the traditional twomonth winter break in Germany, for example, and reduce players.

"I don't think it's possible," the veteran midfielder Andreas Brehne. said. "It would be difficult to work it. The year is full as it is."

The Juventus midfielder Andreas Möller added: "Whoever thinks up plans like this perhaps doesn't have a family. A good break in the year is very impor-

Vogts said be was concerned that the first tournament would get in the way of qualifying games for the next European championship in The German team was in Florida 1996 and the extra club commithad with players for international

> "I would insist on keeping all the fixtures for the national team and having the players free for five days beforehand." Vogts said.

The plans were even criticized by Franz Boehmert, the president of Werder Bremen, the reigning German club champion. "It might devalue the European Champions' and national leagues," he said. "You would need 30 players, and. that puts the financial aspects into perspective."

World Cup: Preview Not a Draw In Miami

MIAMI — Germany and Argentina were determined to make the most of their friendly match here on Wednesday night, despite a poor showing in ticket sales.

Only 15,000 tickets, about half of what the American promoters had hoped, have been sold for the game at the 75,000-capacity Orange Bowl stadium. The game, a sort of kick-off for the 1994 World Cup finals to be played in the United States in.
June and July, is a rematch of the
last two World Cup finals.

The German striker Jürgen Klinsmann said the number of pectators was irrelevant.

Every match you play is an important match, but there are certain atches such as Germany Versus Argentina or Germany versus Brazil or England that are special matches," Klinsmann said.

"Argentina is always special. These are the two teams that played in the last two World Cup

inals. That is all you have to say. The German squad includes seven of the players from the team that beat Argentina, 1-0, in the 1990 World Cup final in Rome.

Argentina, which beat Germany by 3-2 in the 1986 final in Mexico. s without many of its regular starters. Diego Maradona is out with a pulled hamstring, and Gabriel Ba-tistma stayed in Europe to play for his Italian club Fiorentina.

You will see the same Argenti-

na mentality no matter who is playing," said Oscar Ruggeri, the Ar-gentine defender. "The important thing about this game is getting prepared for the World Cup, and for the coach to see the new play-

The German manager, Berti Vogts, said he was disappointed that Maradona was not on the

"Maradona's role is to give them stature, a psychological pillar they can lean on," he said, "Maradona fortifies them. It is a pity he can't play this match." Germany plays the United States on Saturday.

■ Baggio Award Reported

The Juventus striker Roberto Baggio has been voted player of the year in a poll of national team coaches, Reuters reported on Wednesday, citing Italian newspaper reports.

The official announcement of the award organized by FIFA. to play a friendly match against ments would restrict the time he world soccer's governing body, is Argentina on Wednesday. ments would restrict the time he world soccer's governing body, is had with players for international scheduled to be made on Sunday in Las Vegas during the draw for the 1994 World Cup finals.

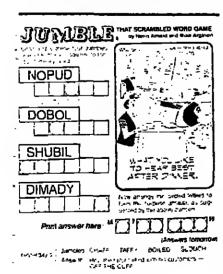
La Gazzetta dello Sport said the Italian national team coach, Arrigo Sacchi, had disclosed the award to reporters who accompanied him on · a trip to the United States.

Baggio, 26, who joined Javenns from Fiorentina in 1990 for a thenworld record transfer fee of \$11.88 million, led the club to victory in the UEFA Cup final last season. scoring two of its six goals in a 6-1 aggregate triumph over Borussia

DENNIS THE MENACE

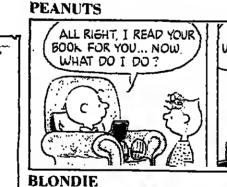


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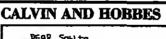












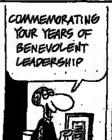






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n minor-league contracts. OAKLAND—Agreed to 1-year contract with

NL-Normed Glenn Wilburn public relations

CHICAGO CUBS—Agreed to terms with Mark Parent, Mike Maksudian and George Pedre, colichers, and Cris Calon and Todd Honey, mitelders, on minor league contracts. LOS ANGELES—Agreed to terms with Jeff Treadway, inhibitoer, on thinor league contract. Apreed 1b 1-year contract with Steve Wilson, oricher.

ANONT REAL—Agreed to Jerms with Randy Ready, Inhibitoer, on minor league contract. N. r. METS—Traded Marc Kroon, olicher, to Son Clego for Pablia Marinez, shoristos, to complete earlier trade.

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(Continued From Page 15)

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SPORTS Preview Driver Who Hit Hurley Tests Positive for Drugs By Tom Friend The complaint and The

By Tom Friend

SACRAMENTO, California -The 37-year-old man who drove the ar that seriously injured the Sacra-mento Kings rookie Bobby Hurley in an accident Sunday bas tested positive for an unspecified amount of amphetamine, according to a Sacramento police official.

Tests administered at a hospital after the collision showed traces of the drug in the bloodstream of the driver. Daniel Wieland.

The police, alerted to the discovery, issued a search warrant on Tuesday to obtain the test sample of and then retested the blood to measure the precise amounts of the drug. They could soon file a felony charge of driving under the influ-ence against Wieland.

"The crime lab tests will give us a specific amount, so we can get a DUI to stick," said the police offirial, who asked not to be identified. The official said Wieland's positive test could have been the result of over-the-counter drugs, such as diet or cold pills, but the department was also investigating the possibility that be had used meth-

حكذامن الأحل

amphetamine, or speed. While Hurley remained in intensive care with a severe pulmonary injury and seemed to be improving, according to doctors, Wieland was in another room of the University California-Davis Medical Center, denying that he had used drugs before the accident.

"Drugs? Amphetamine? No. no.
" said Wieland, who suffered only a broken bone in his leg-

Fans Warm to Wilkens, Then Hawks Grill Cavs

First, the crowd warmed to Lenny Wilkens. Then, the Atlanta rlawks turned up the heat on the Cleveland Cavaliers.

"It was tremendous; I was pleased by it." Wilkens said of the oregame ovation he got from fans at the Coliseum, where he had mached the Cavaliers the previous

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

seven seasons, "It showed the fans" appreciated the time we were here. Wilkens had another reason to he happy afterward. Not only did the 103-92 victory Tuesday night extend Atlanta's franchise record to 14 straight. It ended a 10-game

losing streak against the Cavaliers. The Hawks, winless at the Coliseum since April 9, 1991, took the lead on Stacey Augmon's alley-oop dunk with two minutes left and drew away. Atlanta's winning streak is the second-longest in the NBA this season behind Houston's

season-opening 15-game run. Augmon scored 23 points and teammates Dominique Wilkins, Kevin Willis and Mookie Blaylock had 22 each for Atlanta.

SuperSouics 124, Magic 160: Ricky Pierce scored 24 points as Seattle remained unbeaten at home with a victory over Orlando, which lost center Shaquille O'Neal to cjection for a flagrant foul.

O'Neal received a level-2 flagrant foul - which brings automatic ejection - for knocking

O'Neal, the NBA's scoring leader with 28.8 points coming in, fin-ished with a season-low 16 points and 11 rebounds in 31 minutes be-

fore leaving the game with 1:45 to go in the third quarter.
Rockets 97. Heat 88: Vernon Maxwell scored 25 points and bit four 3-pointers early in the final period as visiting Houston out-scored Miami 27-0 from long range.

The Rockets (20-1) won their fifth straight game. Only the 1970 NBA champion New York Knicks, who started 23-1, did as well through the

first 21 games in a season. Hakeem Olajuwon had 23 points and 11 rebounds for Houston, Harold Miner led Miami with 24 points. Knicks 93, Naggets 84: Patrick Ewing scored 20 points and New York limited visiting Denver to 37 in the second half to win its fourth

The Knicks, leading the NBA in fewest points allowed (90.9 a game), assumed control at the start of the fourth period, taking an 87-68 lead with 3:52 left after a 16-5

Lakers 99, Pistons 93: Sam Bowie had 21 points and Sedale Timeatt 20 as visiting Los Angeles broke a four-game losing streak by beating slump ridden Detroit.

The Pistons, who lost for the minth time in 10 games, had three chances to tie in the final minutes. But Joe Dumars missed two jumpers and threw the ball away on the other possession.

The game drew 20,236, 1,218 be-Shawn Kemp into a TV camera low the Palace capacity of 21,454. said, "He was driving with no ugns underneath the Scattle basket as It was the first non-sellout in 246 on. And if our test comes back a the latter was driving for a layup or Pistons games at the arena since it certain way, he could be facing a dunk. Kemp did not return. opened for the 1988-89 season. come felony charges."

diet pills, and he refuted police statements that the headlights of his car, a 1970 model, were malfunctioning before the accident. Who said that?" he asked Tues-

day in a telephone interview.

"I had my headlights on," he added. "Why would I be driving in the dark without headlights? Doesn't make sense; it was dark out there. I

wasn't drunk or anything."
Until Thesday, Wieland did not know the severity of Hurley's injuries. He had been driving his station wagon northbound on a twolane country highway Sunday night when Hurley stopped his small truck at a stop sign and then made a left turn into Wieland's path. Hurley, who had not been wear-

ing a seat belt, was ejected about 75 feet (20 meters). Wicland was trapped under his car's dashboard. never seen him coming," said Wieland, who was driving with an expired driver's license.

Asked what he would say to Hur-ley, Wieland said: "I'd say, 'Sorry, man,' What can I say? I didn't mean to see anybody get hurt. Is he hurt?"

Told that Hurley needed eight hours of surgery to reattach his windpipe to his left lung and had various facial, knee, wrist and back injuries. Wieland said: "I'd like to say I'm sorry to him. I've got to go. man, I'm tired."

A witness to the accident supported the police statements that Wieland's headlights were not on and that he had been driving erratically before the crash.

Mike Batham, 46, made the left turn onto the road just before Hur-ley and said Tuesday of Wieland: "He was partly in my lane; about a foot to a foot and a half in my lane. And so I swerved over a little to avoid him. About the same time, looked in my rear view mirror and saw the sparks."

Batham described finding Hurley face down in water in a muddy drainage ditch.

He added: "We talked, Well, I wouldn't call it a conversation, but he said, 'Where am I? What happened? Am I going to he O.K.? He kept asking that, 'Am I going to be O.K.?' He said his back hurts, and he even asked, "How are the other people?' He didn't know how many

Although a police detective would not discuss the type of drug discovered in Wieland's system, be did confirm the search warrant and that he had "probable cause" to investigate a possible charge against Wieland.

"He caused the accident" he



Keith Willis, left, snatched a loose ball from the Cavaliers' Tyrone Hill in the Hawks' 103-92 triumph.

Whitbread Boats Dispute Time Award to Yachts

compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches FREMANTLE, Australia -

The American yacht Winston and the French vessel La Poste were compensated Wednesday for turning back to help the stricken Italian vacht Brooksfield in the Whitbread Round the World Race, but rival boats disputed the decision.

The race jury deducted 21 hours. 28 minutes, 30 seconds, from the time of Winston and 2 days, 23 hours. 30 seconds from the French yacht La Poste for assisting Brooksfield which was disabled on Dec. 3. Both yachts had appealed to the jury to amend their times as compensation for time lost during the search and rescue. The redress lifted Winston from

fifth to second place in its Whitbread 60 class after the first two legs of the race, behind the overall race leader, the Japanese-New Zealand entry Tokio. The European entry Intrum Justina, which won the second leg from Punta de Este, Uruguay, 10 Fremantie, was pushed into third place as a result. Lawrie Smith, British skipper of

Intrum Justitia, said: "We are par-ticularly aggrieved as we were 250 miles ahead of Winston when they turned back. We don't believe they would have narrowed this distance to just one minute."

"Of course we doo't mind the jury being generous in this matter," he added, "but this is ridiculous." Javier de la Gandara, captain of Galicia Pescanova, was to ask for redress at a hearing in Fremantle place overall in the Maxi class.

but that is a lot of hours," he said.
"Normally they would have been given 12-15 hours — no more." in its decision, the jury found that Winston had stopped racingfor 27 hours, 13 minutes between

Dec. 3 and 4, said the jury chair-

man, Marcel Leeman. During this time, it advanced 80 nautical miles, while the first four Whitbread 60 yachts - Intrum Jusuua, Tokio. Galicia Pescanova and Yamaha — covered an average of 391 nautical miles.

The jury calculated that Winston's loss of 311 nautical miles was equal to 21 hours, 28 minutes, 30,

Chris Dickson, skipper of Tokio, which was displaced in the leg standings but not overall, said the decision was fair.

"It was a pretty rugged night when they were back and we certainly didn't envy them having to go back upwind in 50 knots," he said. Brooksfield lost its long-range communications equipment when it was swamped by a wave and suf-fered a broken rudder post, but continued the race after being escorted to calmer waters by La Poste, It

finished the second leg Tuesday, None of the crews is disputing the award given to La Poste, which located Brooksfield and stayed alongside it for 24 hours, although both La Poste's and Winston's time allowances were calculated in the same way. La Poste retained third

Will Player's Death Sink Up-and-Down Oilers?

By Thomas George

New York Times Service NEW YORK - What a season this has

been for the Houston Oilers. Their owner. Bud Adams, declared in training camp that in all likelihood this was it for this group of Oilers and issued a win-or-else edict. Then came the 1-4 start. Then sniping

Buddy Ryan had arrived as the team's defensive coordinator and purported sav-

ior, but initially he was a thorn.
The David Williams, newborn-beby family-values flap followed. Coach Jack Pardee was on the firing line. Quarterouck Warren Moon was benebed.

Then the Oilers won eight straight leaped aroo Football Conference Central Division. All Until early Tuesday morning.

The shocking death of defensive tackle Jest Alm. apparently from a suicide prompted by guilt or grief over the death of his homelown friend in a car Alm was driving, sent shivers through the Oilers and the National Football League

One wonders how much the highstrung, roller-coaster Oilers can absorb. This is a team for which many of the remnants of the Jerry Glanville regime

Glanville taught the Oilers to play in the same emotional reactionary way that he has shaped the Atlanta Falcons. When Glanville left for Atlanta in 1990, the character of the Oilers did not leave with him. One could always count on Houston in

this team went into every game with an opportunity to win by 20 or lose by 30.

Maturity is the key word here. Cohesiveness, too.

These are traits the Oilers have longed for, traits that kept them from being a dominant team in the NFL.

There are few general managers in the pro game who will not tell you that the Oilers are second to none in personnel. They have the whole package: a Pro Bowl. superstar quarterback; an exciting core of receivers, tough backs, big tine, strong defense, sound special teams.

And as they fashioned their current eight-game winning streak, they finally appeared to have recovered from that morable playoff loss to the Buffalo Bills play the game with a which-team-will- last season, when they staged the worst show-up style. So talented, so fragmented, collapse ever in an NFL game.

Now, with Houston on the road, at Pittsburgh on Sunday, the Oilers face a huge task in regrouping. Housion has a 9-4 record, but Pitts-

burgh can tie the Oilers for the AFC Centrailead with a victory. During the Oilers' early-season swoon,

running back Lorenzo White said of his team: It's hard to figure. We have as diverse a team on the field and off the field as you can imagine. We've got guys who have a single mind on football and others who are all over the place. We've got talent. We've got guys who sometimes quesnon each others' effort. We've got it all. If there is ever a way we can put it all logether, unite and focus, we can win a Super Bowl. We can be one of the best teams ever. What's it going to take for us to do that? I just don't know."

SIDELINES

Sampras and Graf Are ITF Champs

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Pete Sampras and Steffi Graf were named world champions for 1993 by the International Tennis Federation on Wednesday.

Sampras won Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, was runner-up at the Australian Open and reached the quarterfinals of the French Open. He won eight tournament titles, had an overall match record of 85-16 and finished with the No. I ranking on the ATP Tour computer. Graf won 10 tournaments, including the French Open, Wimbledon, the U.S. Open and the season-ending Virginia Slims Championships. She also recaptured the No. I ranking from Monica Seies, who missed most of the season after being stabbed by a spectator April 30.

The men's winner was chosen by computer for the first time, but the women's award has previously been selected that way. Results from the four Grand Slam events, the Davis Cup, the Grand Slam Cup and the ATP Championship finals, as well as regular ATP tour events, were fed

Patriots Sign Veteran Kicker Bahr

FOXBORO. Massachusetts (AP) — The New England Patriots claimed the veteran National Football League kicker Matt Bahr off waivers, reuniting him with Coach Bill Parcells.

The Patriots' kicking has been woeful this season, with Scott Sisson missing 12 of his 26 field goal attempts and his last three from within 30 yards. New England is the only NFL team without a field goal of longer than 40 years this user. than 40 yards this year.

Bahr made two field goals when the New York Giants, coached by Parcells, defeated the Buffalo Bills, 20-19, in the 1990 Super Bowl. He also was a tookie kicker for the Pittsburgh Steelers when they won the 1979 Super Bowl. He was released by the Philadelphia Eagles on Monday and was claimed by the Patriots on Tuesday.

Indurain May Attempt Hour Record

MADRID (AFP) — Miguel Indurain, the three-time Tour de France
winner, may attack the world hour cycling record after his defense of the
Tour de France in July, the director of his Banesto team said Wednesday.
José Miguel Echavarri announced the possible record attempt after the
Spanish star had siened a new two-year contract with the team. The Spanish star had signed a new two-year contract with the team. The contract is reportedly worth 700 million pesetas (\$5 million). The bour record of 52.27 kilometers (32.27 miles) was set by Chris Boardman of

England in Bordeaux in July.

England in Bordeaux in July.

Pedro Delgado, Indurain's Banesto teammate and compatriot, and pedro Delgado, Indurain's Banesto teammate and compatriot. nounced Wednesday that he would retire from international competition at the end of 1994. Delgado won the 1988 Tour de France.

Shula Wins Sports Illustrated Honor

NEW YORK (Renters) — Don Shula, the Miami Dolphins coach, who
this year passed the Chicago Bears legend George Halas as the National
Football League coach with the most career victories, has been named
Sportsman of the Year by Sports Illustrated magazine.
Shula became the first professional coach in any sport to win the
award, which was first given in 1954. He is in his 31st year as an NFL
head coach, first with the Baltimore Colts and for the past 23 years with
the Dolphins.

the Dolphins.
"The word 'sportsman' is so important to me," Shula said Tuesday at

For the Record

Michael Bentt's first defense of the World Boxing Organization heavy-weight title he took from Toxamy Morrison in October is expected to be against the undefeated British fighter Herbie Hide at a soccer stadium in March, promoters said in London.

Canada will play Germany on June 3 in Toronto in the defending World Cup soccer champions' final nune-up game before the 1994 finals open June 17 in the United States.

Quotable

Mark James of England, before the 1993 Ryder Cup: "The only thing that scares me about the Americans now is the clothes they wear."

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11 16 2 26 115 123

TUESDAY'S RESULTS Los Angeles Pilisburgh First Period: L.A.-Huddy 1. Second Period: P-Stevens 18 (Murphy, Stroko). Third Period: LA-Sondstrom It (Corson, Rol Nien 14 | Murphy 1: P-Tocchel In 1Troffier

U. Samuelsson I; P-Tratiler 4 (Francis Mul-len) (en). Shots on pool; L.A. (on Wrespell 12-10-13—25. P (on Sloubert 17-21-11—47.

| Skalde | Third Period: D-Ciccarelli 18 | Ikoz| Iov. Coffey: (pol. Shots on pool: A Ion Osgood) 4-17-15—31. D | Ion Tugniti 19-18-37. |
Vaccouver 3 0 1-4 |
Cofgery 4 2 3-4 |
Pirst Period: V-Dirk 2 | Bure. Craveh; CNieuwendyk 18, V-Bure 11. | Ipol. V-Od||ck 9 |
(2ure. Lummer); | Ipol. C-Nieuwendyk 19 |
(Dohksuist, Reichel); C-Offie 8 | Mocinnis, |
Keczmer I; | Ipol. C-Nieuwendyk 29 | Ikiylo, |
MacInstel]; | Iopi. Second Period: C-Roberts |
4 | Nieuwendyk Mushi): C-Ronbelm 8 | Yowney; Third Period: 10. Voncovger, Courinoll 9 |
(Sfearl: (ppl. 1C-Keczmer 7 | Krsio, Tilovi); |
Icol. 1C-McCorthy 1 | Ikieuwendyk |
Keczmer J. Shots on good: V | Ion Klodi |
11-3-32, C | Ion McLecn | 19-12-8-30. | MANAGE STATES

##=30. N.Y. for Terrer! 7-3-11-29
Montreal 8 1 8 9-1
Tompe Bay 8 1 8 9-1
Second Period: M-Multer a (DiPpairo, Hotlar). T-Andersson a (Poeschek). Shals on
sood: M (on Jobionski) 5-8-1-20. T ion Rocicot) 7-14-19-3-34.

Petroli D-Fodorov S Ludziam, Fedorovi D-Fodorov Z (Kozlov), Second Persel; D-Fedorov Z (Coffey, Ciccoreill): 1po1. DPagov 13 (Fedorov, Ludzirom); 1sh1A-Yoke 9
| Skotle, Hilli: 1po1. A-Yoke 10 | Sweenev,
Skotle: Third Period: D-Ciccoreill 18 | Kozton Coffey (Col. Best on post). A long Col.

World Cup Skiing FREESTYLE SKIING Wednesday from the event in Plan-Results Wedneyday from the event in Pton-cavelle, Holy: Mem's patiet: 1, Pobrice Becker, Prance. 25,05 points; 2 Ruse Kristionsen, Norway, 744; 2, Heini Baumsurtner, Switzerland, 23,8; 4, Thomas Neverdal, Norway, 226; 5, Antil In-bers, Finland, 20,85; 6, kan Edmondson, United

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way 1855 and 90 199.8.
Results Wednesday from the 15-km cross coentry section; 1. Bard Joersen Etden, Norway, 17 mingtes 57 e seconds; 2. Apetand, 43,9 seconds behind; 3. Vostill Sawhi, Belarus, 44,3sec; 4. Pred Boetre Lundberg, Norway, 517. 5. Jean-Yves Cuendol, Switzerland, 53.5; 6. Trond Empr Etden, 1021; 7. Alber Levandi, Estanio, 1:10 8; 8. Biorie Encen Vis, Norway, 1:262; 9. Thomas Abrolis, Germany, 1:32.5; 10, Fobrice Guy, France, 1:36.7.
Combined results; 1, Opiwaro, 39 minutes 36,5 seconds; 2. Apetana of 5174 seconds behind; 3. Kono, 1:22.93; 4. Vis, 2:39.02; 5. Levand, 2:37.04; 6. Trond Elmar Elden, 3:11 15:7, Sarparonta 3:21.53; 8. Abe 3:47.38; 9. Bard Joersen Etgen, 1:47.78; 19. Lundberg, 2:50.54, World Cup standings; 1. Opiwaro, 420 soints; 2. Kono, 200; 3. Apetand, 310; 4, Trond Elmar Elden, 200; 5. Levandi, 240; a. Vis, 2:20; 7. Lundberg, 200; 5. Levandi, 240; a. Vis, 2:20; 7. Lundberg, 200; 6. Sarparanta, 230; 10. Cecon, 126.

Sarparanta, 130: 10. Cecon, 126. Sarparania, 130: 10. Cecon. 129.
SKI JUMPING
Rasolts Toesdoy in the 98-meter event in
Produzio, Italy: 1. Jens Weissitap, Germany
185.5 and 96 meters) 228.5 points; 2. Espen
Bredesen, Norway 186 - 931 231.5; 3. Andreas
Goldberger, Austria 180 - 92.51 220.5; 4. Mosohiko Marada, Jopan 185 - 88.5) 210; 5. Lassie
Ontesen, Norway 183 - 88, 214.5; 6. Gerd Stepmund, Germany 182.5 - 891 211; 7. Jinya Nishi-

States 2::33; * Stelle Rolberg, United States, 1985. S. Simon Andersen, Norway, 1935. * Yomens bodiet: 1, Ellena Balatova, Ryssia, 20;; 2. Etten Baren, United States, 2405; 1, Jeannelle Wite, Netherlands, 2245; 4. Amilia Janansson, Sweden, 22:25; 5. Oksona Kutschenka, Russia, 214; 6. Cuddine Fleury, Switchenka, Russia, 214; 6. Cuddine Fleury, Switchenka, Russia, 214; 6. Cuddine Fleury, Switchenka, 20:17, Cudiny Fector, France, 1945; 8. Ltra Rosenbaum, United States, 182. NORDIC COMBINEO Results Wednesday From the ski Jampine section of the event in 51, Maritz, Switzerland: 1, Keni Obiwara, Joson, 1955 and 93 meters) 23; 8 points; 2. Tokamori Kora, Josen, 196 and 91; 217; 4. Anasoshi Abe, Jopan, 196 and 91; 210; 6. Alpotof Engel Vik, Narway, 187 and 97; 210; 6. Alpotof Kempl, Switzerland, 186 and 91; 200; 6. Hippolyt Kempl, Switzerland, 186 and 91; 200; 7. Trand Elen, Norway 1855 and 90; 199.9. BASEBALL
American League
BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with Mark
Elchtern.pricher.and Rich Gedman.carcher. on minor league controcts.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX-Terry Francana. monager. Mike Barnett. hitting instructor: Kirk Champion, oftchine coach; Som Hoirston. coach; and Steve Davis. Trotaer. will return in

Airmingham in 194, Agreed to 3-year Controld Inrough 1977 with Ozzie Guillen, shortston CLEVELAND—Traded Randy Milligon, Ist baseman, to Montroni for olover to be named later. Named Mike Young manaper. Fred Glodding Mitching couch and Dan Williams toach of Columbus, SAL. DETROIT—Agreed to 3-year control with David Wells, bilaner.

MINNESOTA—Agreed with Kevin Compbell, vischer, and Chito Martinez, outtielder, on minor-leasue contracts. way 185.5 and 901 199.9. Results Wedgesday from the 15-km cross

> TEXAS—Agreed to terms with Mike Scloscla. catcher, on minor league contract.
> TORONTO—Agreed to terms with Carles assistant.
> CHICAGO CUBS—Agreed to terms with

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A Paramount Issue

battle for Paramount Pictures, you may be aware of how the hig guys on Wall Street make their living.

I must admit that I have a vested interest in the battle. Paramount Pictures owes

me \$900,000. which a judge awarded to my partner, Alain Bernheim, and me when we claimed that the movie "Coming to America" was hased on our 📓 🌈

original idea. Buchwald Paramount took the judge's decision to the California Supreme Court, where it

is now stagnating.
But I'm sure that someday when Paramount runs out of appeals. Martin Davis, the CEO of the company, will happily present us with a check on the stage of the Paramount Theater.

The only reason I bring up the subject of my suit is that I am terribly concerned that Davis will use my money to save his company most unfriendly hid from Barry Diller, who owns the QVC cable shopping channel.

Here's what happened: Davis was looking for a friendly huyer to merge with, and then he discovered Viacom, a giant entertainment conglomerate. The companies would exchange only stock and it would not cost either one a red penny. But once Davis put Paramount "in play," other companies decided to bid on it with real money instead of

From the Four Seasons restau-

Tiepolo Painting Stolen

Reuters VENICE - An early work by the 18th-century Italian master Giovanni Battista Tiepolo was stolen from a parish church in Venice. A carabinieri spokesman said thieves probably hid in the church of Santa Maria della Consolazione before it closed, cut out the large Tiepolo canvas showing the education of the Virgin and then let themselves out by the main door. "There was no sign of a break-in." he said.

WASHINGTON—If you have been following the takeover battle for Paramount Pictures, you table, and suddenly the friendly takeover turned into a bidding war which, as of this writing, has

reached \$10 hillion. Where, dear reader, does the money come from? It comes from our telephone companies, newspaper giants, Blockbuster Video stores and junk bonds. Let's not forget junk boods - millions of dollars worth, issued on beautifully embossed, watermarked paper.

Where does my \$900,000 fit in to all this? At the moment I am sitting on the sidelines trying to decide whether to support Davis or Diller. Diller is a true friend of mine, and whenever I get siek of watching Rush Limbaugh I tune in 10 QVC and order as many gold chains as

they will sell me. Davis is no longer my friend. As far as I am concerned he is just another CEO who miscalculated how the unfriendly sharks would take his pants to the cleaners.

At the same time I owe Davis. If it weren't for him, the judge wouldn't have awarded me all that money from the hit Eddie Murphy

If Davis wants the sympathy of the public I think he should announce that he will pay me off with what little cash will be left in the company after the raiders get through with it. I might even take 50 cents on the dollar and a free cellular phone from Bell South. which is one of the hidders.

Forget the personalities in this. What we're talking about is show biz. If nothing else, the Paramount fight is going to give investment bankers. Wall Street lawyers and financial PR experts the best Christmas they ever had.

I could use the \$900,000 before the holiday season, but Para-mount's lawyers are halking. They have been given orders to win the appeal so that my money will not be charged to the sale of the firm. Frankly, had I known that Davis was going to put his company up

for sale I might have hid on it All you need to take over a conglomerate these days is a telephone and the telephone company that

Eye Contact With a Dynamic Duo of Jazz

By Mike Zwerin tonal Herald Tribum

DARIS - Picture lovebirds holding hands on a love seat sipping Champagne in a luxuri-ous salon off the lobby of a slick hotel near the Louvre. Eye contact, veiled by her long blonde bangs, was between each other more than the interviewer.

After being colleagues for two decades, Carla Bley and Steve Swallow became the jazz couple of the '90s. They hill and coo in their house in the woods in the exurbs of Woodstock, New York, and make beautiful music together in their home-studio. Occasionally, they go on the road. In the winter, they lay hack on Caribbe-

Bley's career goes hack to the late '50s when she asked the managers of Birdland if she could be their cigarette girl. They said they didn't need a cigarette girl. She said she'd work for tips, she really just wanted to listen to the music. As I recall, she wore a pink tutu and leotard. She had nice long

Swallow was the first jazz bass player to go electric. He tried making a table out of the acoustie upright for old time's sake but shot glasses kept sliding off of it so he gave it to Jack Gregg. He played with Stan Getz, Gary Burton and Chiek Corea, but most

cats still do not approve of the electric bass. Personally I'd rather play with a swinging broom player than a mediocre contrebassiste, but I guess I'm weird. He wrote "General Mojo's Well Laid Plan."

Bley's early compositions were interpreted by Cecil Taylor and George Russell (both have since won \$350,000 MacArthur Foundation grants) and her first husband, pianist Paul Bley. She wrote "Ida Lupino" and the stan-dard "Sing Me Softly of the Blues." Her opera, "Escalator Over the Hill," featured Gato Barbieri and Jack Bruce, She and second husband trumpeter Mike Mantier wrote music for their little-hig band, which played Polish drink-ing songs and "La Paloma." They founded their own record label, WATT. "I'm a jazz musician who doesn't play jazz," she said. Her instrumental album "I Hate to was followed by a Brian Eno production of her

singing songs by John Cage. She hated it.

Back in the salon, he quoted Thomas Stearns Eliot just for the heck of it: "When the evening is spread out against the sky / Like a patient etherized upon a table. . . Do I dare to eat a peach?" Getting down to husiness, I asked them how they liked being itinerant

He: "We put our charts under our arms and go out there and flog them."

She: "He gangs up on the local rhythm section, I gang

He: "They don't stand a chance."

began by practicing one minute, she timed it. O. K., no big deal, two minutes the next day. She for my fourth finger," and he says "But they've taught that for years at Berklee." beginning to happen, which is not bad." She: "You're lucky. You play one note at a time. I have to play ity." Music students are taught to

Carla Bley and Steve Swallow: Do They Dare to Eat a Peach?

She: "If they play the music as written we give them a solo as a reward. I'm glad there are musicians in Helsinki and Stockholm who like to do that. We come with our arrangements, teach them to the guys, stay in one place for

a week, eat in nice restaurants, give a concert, get the money and go home. The Sicilians were wonderful too." This is a state-of-the-art version of the name soloist who rides into town like the Lone Ranger, saves a local rhythm section and leaves without waiting for a "thank you,

He: "Yeah, I used to be the local rhythm section, in San Francisco. Some nights are nightmares, nobody seems to be in the same key. Somehow it usually turns out to be

She: "I could never be in a local rhythm section. I don't know enough tunes. Hermeto Pascoal asked me to sit in and play 'Autumn Leaves' with him. I said I don't know

Autumn Leaves. He; "Now, don't get off on that self-deprecating trip of yours, like you did the last interview,"

She: "O, K. I'm learning. I can play 'All the Things You Are. But the nice part about playing your own tunes is nobody knows if you've made a mistake."

He: "She has to reinvent the wheel every time she does

They now form a duo. For the first time she has been working as a full-time pianist. She never really practiced **PEOPLE**

piano before. The first day she

worked it up to 20 minutes.

She: "The problem with rein-

venting the wheel is that I don't

like practicing exercises that are

already written. I want to write

my own. I get too involved in that. Bach and Brahms and Oliver Nel-

son have already done that. I say,

Steve, Look what I just invented

He: "The composing is con-

stantly impinging on her playing, but now I think the opposite is

He: "Six notes on the keyboard

She: "Six wrong notes are six

He: "Let's humor her on this."

The conversation turned philo-

sophical. Swallow decried the cur-

rent conservatorial "jock mental-

fast, lionlike musicianoids.

There is no grade for creativity.

is a chord, that's like one note.

wrong notes."

Old-time "strange ones," Tony
Fruscella for example, would never have come through the system, which is set up to

encourage "heros" like the ex-Zappa guitarist Steve Vai

to carve out a small particular turf for yourself, aithough

that way of thinking appears to be going out of style."

technocratic specialists — the post-bop Roy Hargrove, who just signed a multi-album contract with Verve, for

Swallow swam out of hot water: "I'm going to have to retreat on that, because we really don't know. We never heard Roy Hargrove. We live out there in the woods, we

got no radio, no television. If you say this is so, that's heartening. So long as I'm allowed my own turf."

Considering the prejudice against the electric bass, he isn't. And it's not heartening. I've heard Rranford Marsalis ridiculing people who don't play according to his taste. This sort of thing can get vicious. Today's hot players are

vicious carving their own turf. Wynton Marsalis verbally

slashes rap-influenced players, trumpeters who don't re-

flect Louis Armstrong, and for that matter anybody over

She: "Io a way I envy people like that. I'd like to feel that confident and that hip for just a minute."

He: "Well, rip off one confidant phrase and then we can

"These days," Swallow said, "I suspect that it is useful

I find the reverse to be true. The current system favors

They kiss. Freeze.

Ted and Vicki Kennedy Leave 'em Laughing

Ted Kennedy and his wife, Vicki, brought down the house at the senator's annual Christmas party in Washington when he showed up in a huge purple Barney the Dinosaur costume and she was outfitted as a little girl with a braided blond wig. They skipped and danced around to the Barney theme song ("I love you, you love me...") and then launched into a bilarious — and racy - skit. When asked about his omfit, be empped, "They don't call me Tyrannosaurus sex for nothing." п

Colin Powell, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has added a knighthood to his many honors. Powell received his insignia from Queen Elizabeth II, making him an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

 \Box

Steven Spielberg's "Schindler's List" pulled in another award as 1993's best movie, but the best director prize continues to clude him. The National Board of Review named the movie its top pick. Martin Scorsese won the best director award for "The Age of Innocence." The Los Angeles Film Critics Asso-The Los Angeles rum Critics Asso-ciation also picked "Schindler's List" as best picture and named Jane Campion best director for "The Piano." Spielberg has never won a best-director Oscar.

П With Liza Minnelli getting the first honor, Radio City Music Hall unveiled its "Sidewalk of Stars" m New York. Dancers of the Rockentes chorus line unveiled other stars, for Tina Tramer, Frank Sinatra, Julio Iglesias, Bette Midler, Barry Mamlow, Michael Crawford. Whitney Houston, Ray Charles, Andrew Lloyd Webber, Diana Ross and Shirley MacLaine.

Vladimir Makanin has won the second annual -£10,000 (\$15,000) Booker Prize for Russian fiction, an offshoot of the British Booker Prize, for "A Baize-Covered Table With a Decanter in the Middle."

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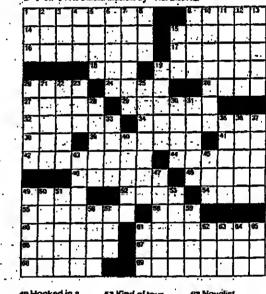
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